

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Watch the Markets. Every Western Farmer
wants to get the best possible returns for his
Produce. The Guide markets are authentic.
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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

SEPT. 7th, 1910

Volume III

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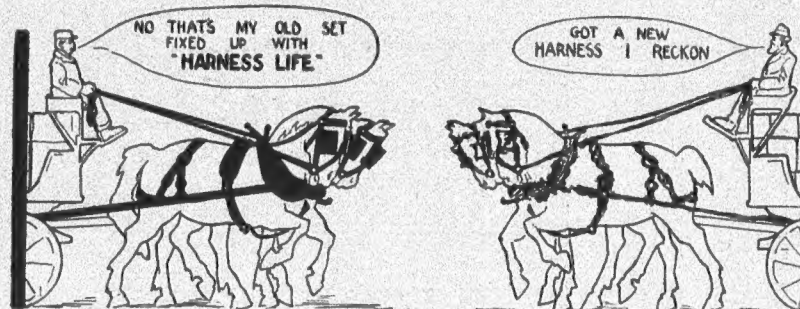
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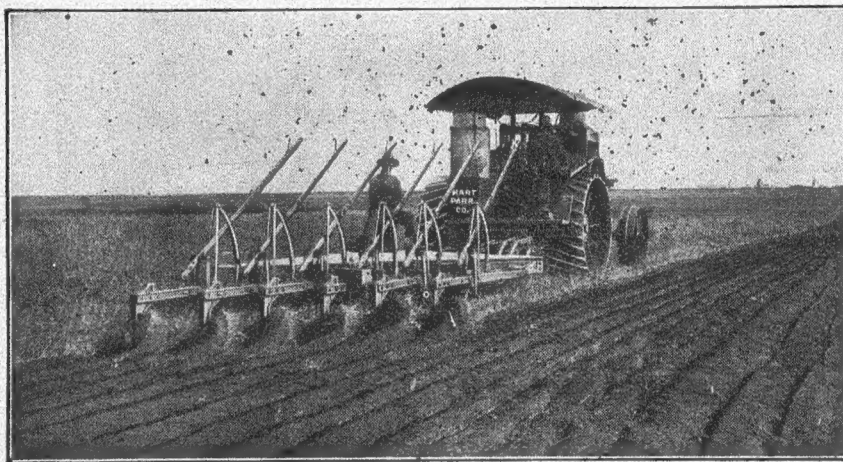
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MAN.

EXPANSION.

UP TO the present time THE GUIDE has devoted its efforts to improving conditions along economic lines and the marketing end of the farmers' business. There has been a constantly growing demand on the part of our readers to have us take up the subject of agricultural production. This we have decided to do. We cannot enter into the field fully equipped but we intend to carry on the work until THE GUIDE will supply the farmers' every want. Our readers have contributed most valuable letters to our columns on economic subjects. We now invite them to contribute letters dealing with the stock-raising industry, dry farming, all field crops, crop rotation, dairying, poultry raising, sheep raising, hog raising, horse breeding, farm machinery, and all other subjects of value to Western farmers. Every good farmer has had experience which would be valuable to his brother farmers. Send those experiences to THE GUIDE and help your fellowmen by so doing. THE GUIDE has filled a long felt

want in taking up the marketing end of the farmers' business. This work will not be neglected in any way, but the agricultural department in our paper will be an additional gift to our readers. We want to call attention to the fact that our paper can grow only as fast as it receives the support of the farmers, and the people with whom the farmers do their business. Western farmers spend a large amount of money each year in advertising stock and produce which they have for sale. If they will spend this money by advertising in THE GUIDE, they will assist in making us the very best farmers' paper on the continent. The farmers should make THE GUIDE their market place, and do their buying and selling through their own paper. The subscription price of THE GUIDE does not pay one-third of the cost of publishing the paper. It is the advertising revenue that supports it. If the farmers will support their own paper they will make it an institution stronger than anything of its kind in Canada.

The Grain Growers' Guide

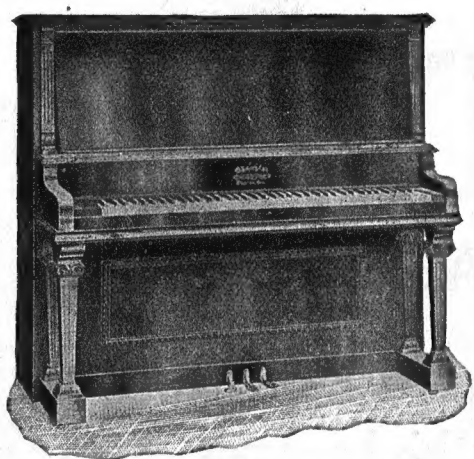
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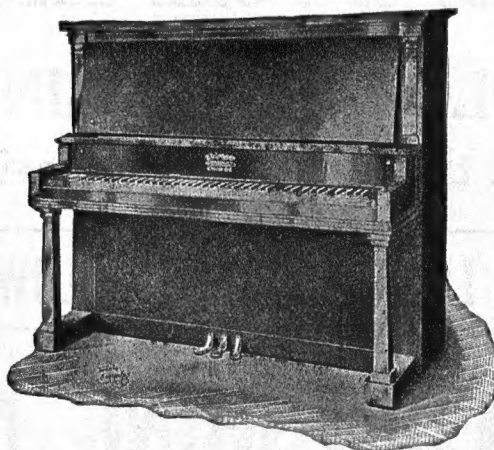


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ENTRY No. 13	4.16	6.06	2.14	34.74	9.12	136.7	147.2	269.3
CASE 75 H.P. No. 14	3.58	20.17	2.93	47.34	7.47	92.6	120.6	297.0
ENTRY No. 15	3.62	12.16	3.63	65.36	8.34	107.6	149.6	291.9
ENTRY No. 17	4.06	24.07	3.79	56.08	8.17	93.22	120.8	280.8
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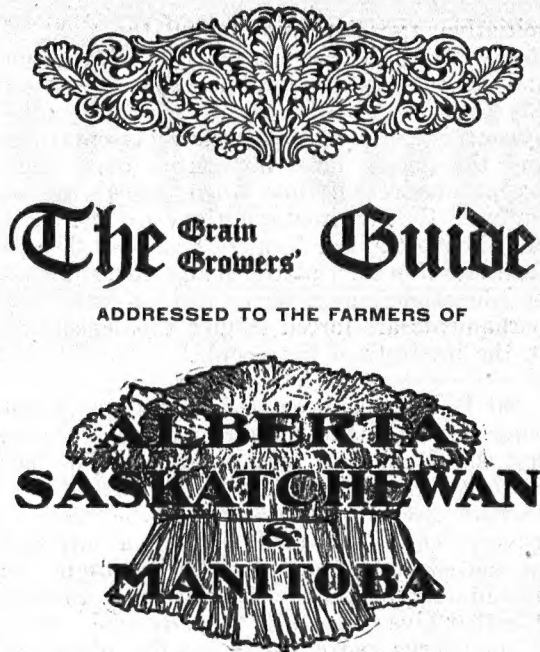
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SEPTEMBER 7th, 1910

TIME TO STRIKE IS NOW

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now on his way to Ottawa after his two months tour of the West. The farmers of Lethbridge met him last week and convinced him that feeling upon the Tariff was the same in Southern Alberta as at all other places on the prairie. The Western farmers have added greatly to the responsibilities of Sir Wilfrid as leader of the government. They have brought home to him the fact that they believe in the Tariff policy enunciated by him in 1893-4, and not in the Tariff policy enforced by him since he has been the leader of the government in Canada. Sir Wilfrid has declared that Free Trade is his ideal and that he is a "democrat to the hilt." That is the kind of talk the Western farmers like to hear but they like to see action upon the same lines. But Sir Wilfrid attempts to prove that his administration has been consistent with his old-time enunciation. As Sir Wilfrid says, nobody has ever accused him of being a fool. On the other hand he must not think that the Western farmers are fools. His efforts at tariff reduction have amounted to reduction largely on raw materials used for manufacturing purposes. He has carried out an enormous scheme of bounties and has buttressed the special privilege faction and given them opportunities to rob producers which they never had in the olden days. At a conservative estimate it will take at least 40 years to get the tariff down to a revenue basis at the present rate of progress. The British preference tended towards freer trade in British manufactures but that preference has been so reduced that it is now of little value to Canadian consumers. There has been no honest and sincere attempt to secure better trade relations with United States. The great republic is our natural market. The farmers of Canada are just as loyal to the British crown as Sir Wilfrid but they fail to see how their loyalty can be proven by paying tribute to the protected manufacturers. It is the special privilege class that have prevented a lower tariff and freer trade with United States. Sir Wilfrid and R. L. Borden stand on the same platform as regards the tariff. Both stand to compel the farmers of Canada to pay tribute to the big interests. These men do not represent the will of the people. Now is the time for the people to assert their rights. The Western farmers want tariff reduction and better rela-

tions with United States. They want the Hudson's Bay Railway owned and operated by the government; they want the terminal elevators owned and operated by the government; they want a chilled meat industry owned and operated by the government, and they want general co-operative legislation enacted that will give equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Sir Wilfrid has given a satisfactory answer only upon the last question. He has given his assurance that co-operative legislation, such as the farmers ask for, will be enacted at the session of parliament this winter. Now that Sir Wilfrid has given his word upon this question the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association should not have much effect at Ottawa. But in regard to the other questions Sir Wilfrid did not give the farmers much hope for satisfactory legislation. He promised that the situation in the terminal elevators would be remedied. Whether he grasped the fact that the reputation of the Dominion of Canada was at stake in the terminal elevators we do not know. But he does not favor the policy of government ownership. Everything else has been tried and has failed. Sir Wilfrid doesn't believe in the principle of government ownership—and neither do the classes of special privilege. The elevator companies last year robbed the farmers of \$40,000 through manipulating the grain in the terminals. A government ownership system surely couldn't do any worse than that no matter how badly it was run. And then there would be the saving of the salaries of 70 government inspectors that are doing duty at the terminals now. There would be another \$100,000 to save. If Sir Wilfrid's government couldn't save a part of that \$140,000 a year to the farmers then it is a pretty poor government. Then Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Graham say they don't believe in government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. They say the Intercolonial railway is run so badly that they don't want the government to run any more roads. This is an admission that Sir Wilfrid's government cannot conduct its business honestly. It cannot be regarded in any other light. Then why doesn't he let Judge Cassels go ahead and investigate every department as he did the marine department. All Canada would stand behind Sir Wilfrid for a thorough housecleaning. The Hudson's Bay Railway will be of little use to Western Canada unless it is operated by the government at cost and so afford competition with existing railways. The scheme to hand the road over to Mackenzie & Mann is one that will find favor only in the eyes of those two gentlemen. It is directly opposed to the desire of the Western people. The chilled meat proposition Sir Wilfrid has promised to investigate. It might be well to have Dr. J. G. Rutherford as a member of that investigating commission. Dr. Rutherford is the Dominion government's expert on live stock matters and has already given his opinion on the subject in favor of the government taking hold of the dead meat export trade. But Sir Wilfrid did not hold out much hope of anything satisfactory being done.

Now that is the situation. It isn't promising to say the least. What are the Western farmers going to do? Some might say turn out the government. But what then? Mr. Borden promises nothing better and will make the tariff even higher. Are the farmers of the West going to lie down and let these two political leaders, backed up by the special privilege classes, rob them of their birthright? That is just what it amounts to. Or are the farmers going down to Ottawa this fall and tell the members of parliament what they are there for? If the farmers expect to get a square deal from Ottawa they must get it this winter. If they don't there is a strong probability that an election will be held next year and when that is over the people will whistle for what they want. Some might say that is talking politics. Surely we have our eyes wide open now. Certainly it's politics but it isn't party politics. What

are the farmers going to get if they don't talk politics? What are these problems but politics? The farmers must keep on talking politics and talk it loudly. Talk the politics of a square deal and insist upon getting it. There should be a delegation of about 500 farmers from the West go to Ottawa this fall when harvest is over and put the pistol to the heads of Laurier, Borden and every member of parliament and demand a square deal. The farmers of Ontario and the East will stand up for the same policy. The only hope is to make a descent upon Ottawa. Let us hear what the local branches think about this. Have they anything as good to offer? Every branch can find a man to represent them. Now is the time for the farmers to take hold of the matter or their cause will stand still for another five years.

* * *

COWARDS UNDER COVER

On another page of this issue we reproduce an editorial attack upon the Grain Growers, published in the Winnipeg Telegram on August 31st. It accuses the Grain Growers' Grain Company as being the same sort of a plunger on the Grain market as James A. Patton, the well known robber speculator of Chicago. The Elevator Combine could not have better support than the Telegram is giving it. The Telegram refuses to answer the questions asked by THE GUIDE. It dares not answer these questions, but rather in its anger continues its abuse and untruthful charges. The Telegram in its wrath at being cornered does not hesitate to call the 8,000 farmers comprising the Grain Growers' Grain Company a bunch of scoundrels. Such a charge, utterly without foundation, made by a great daily journal is the most astounding thing in the history of Canadian journalism. But there is a reason for this action on the part of the Telegram. If the Telegram will but answer the questions asked in THE GUIDE we will guarantee to explain fully the reason of its attack upon the Grain Growers. Directly or indirectly the Winnipeg Telegram or the men behind it are plainly associated with the Elevator Interests. This is a strong charge for us to make, and we realize it, but if the Telegram will answer our questions we will guarantee to prove it to the hilt. Here are our questions:

Give the names of the men who own the Winnipeg Telegram and the method by which they have made their money during the past twelve years.

Tell the various changes in the ownership of the Telegram that have occurred in the last decade.

Tell the relationship existing and that has existed between Mackenzie & Mann, the Telegram and the men behind the Telegram.

Will the Telegram tell its readers from what direction it receives the largest financial support and how much of the public monies it has secured by fraudulent means and also if that money has ever been refunded.

How much money did the Winnipeg Telegram receive from the elevator interests for publishing the "Observer" letters last year?

If the Winnipeg Telegram will answer these questions and allow its answers to be verified by any reliable authority, THE GUIDE will undertake to prove that the Telegram and its backers are in a conspiracy to smash the farmers' organizations. But of course we know that the Telegram would never dare to answer those questions. Rather than answer the questions the Telegram will continue to heap abuse and falsehood upon the organized farmers of the West. The Telegram admits that its aim, and therefore the aim of the men behind the Telegram, is to break the Grain Growers' Grain Company. During the four years of its history many attempts have been made to break the farmers' company. Each one of these attempts has proved a boomerang as the Elevator Combine can truthfully assert. This present attack of the Winnipeg Telegram and the designing gentlemen behind it, will end

in the same way. It took THE GUIDE some time to uncover "Observer" and the men behind him, but we did it. It may take us some time to uncover the men behind the Telegram, but sooner or later we will do it, and when we do it there will be another enemy removed from the path of the organized farmers. The farmers of the West have seen THE GUIDE uncover a number of their enemies, and can depend that no effort will be spared by us to uncover these gentlemen and interests who through the Telegram are endeavoring to reduce the farmers again to the subjection of the Elevator Combine.

It is noticeable that the Winnipeg Telegram does not publish its attacks on the farmers lately in the Farmers' Weekly Telegram. Another friendly act prompted by the fact that the farmers wouldn't stand for it. Yes, it's the Farmers' Weekly Telegram, all right.

* * *

FELS TALKS BUSINESS

Joseph Fels, the multi-millionaire manufacturer of Fels-Naptha soap does not believe in the system by which he has accumulated his money. He says:—

"If there were a fair percent tax on land values, I believe that within five years four jobs would be running after three men instead of four men running after three jobs. We cannot be rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it—that is 'robbing'—and am still doing it, but I propose to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it. If we had an educational fund of \$1,250,000 a year we would upset the world in twenty years as to the present deplorable economic conditions. I will be one of twelve to supply the funds."

This is the kind of talk that counts. Fels is already contributing annually to this cause \$25,000 in Great Britain, \$25,000 in United States and \$5,000 in Canada as well as other large funds in Australia, Denmark and other countries. It is by the aid of men with money that the cause will be advanced.

* * *

WHO MAKES THE VALUE?

In Winnipeg on Portage Avenue there is a piece of property for which the owner is said to have refused \$1,000,000. He acquired this property about 18 years ago for \$30,000. The buildings on the property are old and worthless and are an eyesore to the city, situated as they are in the choicest business section of Winnipeg. The buildings are rented at a high figure and have largely if not quite paid the taxes on the property. The value of the property has increased by more than 3000 per cent. in these few years. The taxes on the property have not been as heavy as on adjoining property that is occupied by large office buildings of from six to twelve stories. But the fact that these other buildings have been erected and that Portage Avenue has become Winnipeg's great business thoroughfare has raised the value of that piece of property from \$30,000 to \$1,000,000. The value of the land was not increased one cent by anything the owner has done. The increased value has been caused entirely by the community but the profit all goes into private pockets. It works out just the same with hundreds of thousands of acres of farm lands in the West. How is this matter to be adjusted? Only by the taxation of land values and the securing to the community of a portion of the unearned increment.

* * *

THE ROAD TO THE BAY

In national matters it is right that the people of Canada should have a voice. Usually they don't but they should have. But many of the activities of the Federal government affect only certain portions of Canada and the people of that portion of Canada should have the

strongest voice in regard to the expenditure of such monies and the control of such enterprises. This all applies to the Hudson's Bay Railway. This road is presumably being built for the benefit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. It is to open to them a new highway of trade to the markets of the world. But even more than its value as a highway of commerce should be its benefit in regulating freight rates all over the West and a part of the East. If the road is built, owned and operated by the government as a business proposition it will be a great factor in regulating traffic charges. If, on the other hand, it is operated by one of the existing companies, presumably the C. N. R., it will lose the major portion of its value to the farmers. It will afford no competition whatever in the matter of freight rates and will be but another link in the fetters which that organization is fastening upon the people of the West. And what is more it will be another link in the fetters which that railway is now rapidly fastening upon the Dominion government. The voice of the West cries out against such tyranny and such utter disregard of the demands of the people as contained in the suggestions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George P. Graham. What must be the position of the farmers of the West if in the face of their most just and temperate demands the few men comprising the Dominion government deliberately sell the road to Mackenzie & Mann?

* * *

We imported \$1,610,820 worth of agricultural implements in 1900 on which the government collected \$319,177.60 in duty, and \$1,191,467 worth of uncut diamonds on which the government collected no duty. The agricultural implements were used exclusively by farmers for producing food products. The diamonds were used for the most part for purposes of adornment. We would suggest to the Finance Minister that in preparing his next budget he substitute agricultural implements for diamonds on the free list. If he levy the same rate on diamonds as is now collected on workingman's overalls, mitts, socks, etc., the revenue produced would be in excess of what is now provided by the tax on agricultural implements, and we do not anticipate that the citizens that can afford to buy diamonds for purposes of adornment will object to relieve the farmers of that much of the cost of government.

* * *

Now is the time to begin thinking about organization work. After all it is organization that is behind all the success of the farmers. They have already strong organizations in all three provinces but they are not half strong enough yet. There should be no stop in the work until every farmer in the West is a member. It will take work but it is workers that are wanted. The man who won't work is no good anywhere. But the farmers in this country are workers. Let us get our lines all laid ready for a red hot organization campaign as soon as harvest is over. The farmers have more work ahead of them than ever and they must be organized to make it a success.

* * *

Reports reach us that farmers in certain points in Manitoba where there are government elevators are making preparation to use the loading platforms on a large scale. We also hear that some of the elevator companies are offering a premium in order to divert grain from the government elevators. The farmers of Manitoba must realize that the success of the government elevators depends largely upon themselves. No elevator companies can afford to pay above the market price without a reason. The farmers should patronize the government elevators and their own company and in that way they will shortly make market conditions right.

What the Canadian people need today is the Initiative, the Referendum and the right of Recall embodied in the statutes of Canada and of every individual province. Day by day the rights of the people are disregarded by our governments and our representatives and the people have no control over them except at election time when issues are so confused that the real questions are lost sight of. The organized farmers have put Direct Legislation in their platform and the campaign of education must be carried on until our parliaments are forced to give this legislation in the interests of the people.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid has been saying that we cannot separate the manufacturers and the farmers but that both must work together. The fact is that they already have been formed into distinct classes by the action of the Federal government. The tariff has been adjusted at the request of and for the benefit of the manufacturers. If the two classes are to work together give them each a square deal. As it is one works and is worked to the advantage of the other.

* * *

No word from the grain exchange yet. That body of purists surely must have taken action against the elevator companies that robbed the farmers of \$40,000 and were fined \$5,000. How is the grain exchange going to look the farmers in the face and say "look at our honesty!" Do the elevator companies sit upon the neck of all the members of the exchange? Then why not call it the elevator exchange instead of the grain exchange.

* * *

We hope that our Western farmers are devoting as much time as possible to the study of problems that confront them. If any of our readers want to subscribe for magazines devoted to any particular subject such as direct legislation, free trade, co-operation, land value taxation or universal suffrage we shall be glad to give them the names and addresses of such papers.

* * *

If one million people want the Hudson Bay Railway operated for the benefit of all the people, and Mackenzie & Mann want it for themselves who should get their wants? That is a problem under our system of government in Canada.

* * *

Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall means rule by the people. If the people want to rule themselves they can do it. If not they can let the classes of special privilege rule them.

* * *

We have been studying how to sell what the farmer produces and have been trying to help the farmers at this work. Henceforth we will also try to help him to produce the best and most of all his products.

* * *

A reader tells us that there is no duty on diamonds because it would encourage smuggling on the part of those able to buy diamonds, and thus damage their morals. That is the case across the line.

* * *

Direct Legislation will be on the statute books of all the Prairie Provinces within a very few years and then the people will be in full control of our governments.

* * *

When the farmers have organized themselves as carefully and as intelligently as have the big interests that they support, then they will get a square deal and not before.

* * *

Patronize the government elevators where there is one and ship your grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

* * *

We hope that our book department will prove of benefit to our readers. "Knowledge is power" is no empty saying.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. III

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1910

No. 6

The World's Wheat Markets

The world's annual consumption of wheat in normal years is estimated to exceed 3,000,000,000 bushels. When wheat is abundant and cheap the amount consumed is considerably larger than when there is a scarcity and prices are correspondingly high. The year 1906 was a record year in the world's production of wheat. The various government and statisticians' estimates of the year's production was 3,423,700,000 bushels. Divided among the different continents, all of which raise more or less grain, the distribution of the crop of 1906 was as follows:

North America	871,875,000 bus.
South America	155,337,000 "
Europe	1,825,608,000 "
Asia	444,782,000 "
Africa	48,404,000 "
Australasia	77,694,000 "

Total

3,423,700,000 bus.

There is yet another division to be made of wheat growing countries before we are able to make a comprehensive commercial view of the whole. This is the export and import countries. All countries that raise wheat eat bread. Some of them raise more than their requirements, others not quite enough. In this way the distribution of the world's wheat becomes almost incalculable importance to the great systems of commerce. Perhaps more general interest attaches to wheat during its course of evolution from the raw material on the farm to the manufactured article when it is consumed as bread on the table, than to any other product of the earth. This is only partly due to the magnitude of the crops and to its general use. The crop, whether good or bad, is an essential factor in all commercial movements. It is watched with the greatest interest by the jobbers and manufacturers, the crop movement is looked forward to with apprehension in the money centres because of its effect on the supply of currency. All railway companies, steamship lines on the interior waters and steamship lines from all the exporting countries in the world are concerned in the moving of the crop to the market as the size of the crop largely determines the dividends they will earn.

Europe the Great Market

The world is divided into exporting and importing countries as follows:

EXPORTING.—United States, Canada, Russia, Balkan States, India, Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary.

IMPORTING.—United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece.

It is to be noticed that all the importing countries are in Europe. There are a few countries outside Europe, such as South Africa, Mexico and the West Indies which import wheat and flour, but the quantities they use are insignificant in comparison to the requirements of the importing countries of Europe. The great importers are the United Kingdom, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy. Of the exporting countries the United States is becoming a somewhat uncertain factor, due largely to the rapid increase of its domestic requirements. Canada, however, by its increased output is destined to supply deficiencies in the exports of the United States, caused by its rapid increase in population. Russia comes next in importance in the international wheat trade. India becomes important

How and Where the Wheat is Grown and Distributed to Those who Want Bread in the Old Lands

because of two reasons. The crop is harvested in April and because of the uncertainty of its climate it may have an export surplus of 80,000,000 or none at all. The Argentine and Australia are a source of regular supply. Furthermore, the crop is ready for export by February 1st, just as supplies from other countries are falling off.

The world's export of wheat runs from 520,000,000 to 540,000,000 bushels per year. The importing countries of course take that amount.

Central Information Bureau

The United Kingdom, owing to its great population and small crop, is to the wheat world of commerce what the Bank of England is to the financial world. London and Liverpool are the centres of information from all parts of the world regarding wheat crops and supplies. These markets are in constant communi-

houses throughout the United Kingdom, as well as to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Berlin and other important ports on the continent.

Supply and Demand

The latter part of July each year, when the winter wheat crop of both America and Europe are partly threshed, and the spring wheat is approaching harvest, the food statisticians of London and Liverpool make a preliminary estimate of the prospective supply from the exporting countries and the probable requirements of the importing countries. They have of course kept in close touch with the crop conditions throughout the world from the commencement of the season. Many of them have their own agents and correspondents in the principle grain growing countries. We give herewith one of the actual estimates of this kind as an illustration. This estimate was issued on

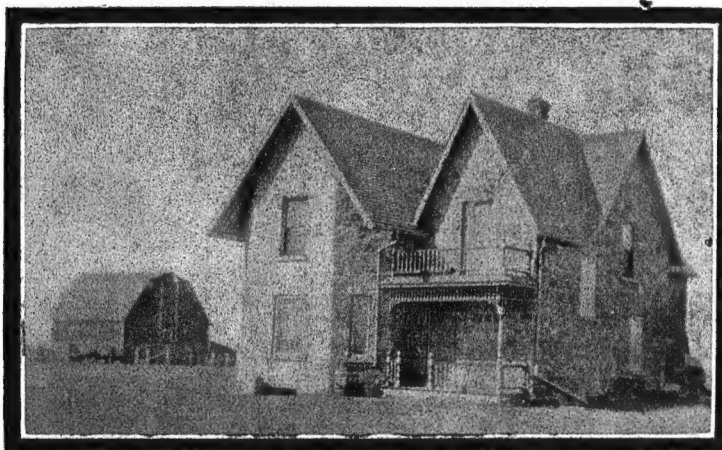
Italy	5,000,000	5,500,000
Spain and Portugal	2,000,000	2,000,000
Scandinavia	2,000,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	2,300,000	2,300,000
Greece	600,000	600,000
Austria-Hungary	1,500,000	.....
Total, continent	34,700,000	31,000,000
Total, Europe ..	61,700,000	57,200,000
Ex-European ..	10,000,000	10,300,000
Total	71,700,000	67,500,000

Following Grain Movement

But to know approximately the amount of the prospective supply and requirement and the probable size of the European crop is only a part of the commercial game. Knowing that there is sufficient wheat to feed the important countries is not feeding them. They must have their weekly allowance and they must know as to whether this weekly allowance is coming forward from the export countries in a constant enough stream to meet their daily wants. This is as important commercially as the knowledge that the supply exists. The great importing houses of London, Antwerp, Liverpool, Amsterdam and Hamburg must know the movements of cargoes of grain in every quarter of the world. This information reaches Liverpool daily and is gathered and compiled by Mr. Broomhall, publisher of The Corn Trade News. There is a continual stream of wheat coming over the oceans from every wheat growing country that has a surplus towards western Europe. Steamers and sailers are being unloaded every day at the great ports of Europe while other steamers are being loaded at the same time at many Argentine, Australian, Russian and American ports. Yet, by a perfect system of obtaining information, Liverpool and London, and through them the rest of the world, knows how much wheat is afloat throughout the world. The amount of grain cleared from each port, no matter how distant from England, is daily cabled to Mr. Broomhall, who also receives accounts of the amounts unloaded at the ports of Europe each day. The amount of the world's shipment is added to the amount on ocean passage while that which is unloaded is deducted. This is done every day in each week and goes to the world on Monday so that the amount on passage becomes a matter of decided importance in every market of the world. If the amount on passage decreases below the normal, it has a marked effect, for speculators in Liverpool and London, who have sold short may become alarmed lest they cannot readily buy to deliver on sales. They, therefore, bid for wheat to get it and the price advances.

Visible Wheat Supply

The amount of wheat on passage is divided into that for the United Kingdom and that for the continent, although some may be billed "For Orders," and may be diverted to continental ports. Still another item in the world's statistics is the world's "visible supply," or the stock in store at central points. The amount in store, or the "visible supply" in America and Canada is compiled in the United States and is published weekly. The world's increase or decrease is estimated and published weekly while the world's supply in detail is published



Home of Jas. Prowse, Insinger, Sask.

August 1st, which is the usual practice.

Prospective Supplies—Season August to July

	Prospective for season 1907-8 Qrs.	Actual Exports in season, 1906-7 (52 weeks) Qrs.
U.S.A.	15,000,000	18,600,000
Canada	4,000,000	5,100,000
Russia	15,000,000	11,600,000
Balkan States ..	5,000,000	9,600,000
Argentina	14,000,000	13,650,000
Australasia	4,500,000	3,700,000
India	4,000,000	3,700,000
Austria-Hungary ..	.....	700,000
Minor Countries ..	1,000,000	1,030,000
Total	62,500,000	67,680,000

Prospective Requirements

	Prospective for season 1906-7 Qrs.	Actual Imports in season 1906-7 Qrs.
U.K.	27,000,000	26,200,000
France	1,800,000	1,800,000
Germany	11,000,000	9,000,000
Holland and Belgium	8,500,000	8,800,000

monthly. The world's supply contains the following items: The amount of wheat and flour estimated as wheat, afloat for the United Kingdom; afloat for the continent; or afloat "for orders"; amount in store in the United Kingdom, in France, in Belgium, Holland, Germany, in Russia, in other countries of Europe, in Argentina, and in Australia. These amounts added to the "visible supply" are the world's "visible."

The Liverpool Grain Market

A remarkable feature of the grain trade when one considers how the welfare of the human race is involved is how in both exporting and importing countries the trade centres at a few ports and in groups of comparatively small number of individuals. While there may be many more or less interested in the accumulation of grain at interior terminals and the exporting sea ports, comparatively few men have the handling of the export trade of America. The same is true of the large export business of wheat in Russia, and Argentina, while it is stated on good authority that the export grain business of India is in the hands of eight or ten men. The same is also true of the European import business. On the continent Antwerp, Hamburg and Amsterdam receive practically all wheat intended for Germany, Belgium and Holland, while Liverpool and London practically control and direct the importing of grain into the United Kingdom. It is of especial interest to note how this immense grain business is handled and how the prices of wheat are fixed. Liverpool, buying wheat from all quarters of the globe, exerts an influence in prices on all exporting countries. It has an individuality possessed by no other in being the central market of the world. As three quarters of the trading in futures for the United Kingdom is done in this market, it is bound to have great influence in final price making.

Liverpool Exchange

Mr. Roland E. Smith in his book, "Wheat Fields and Markets of the World," has this to say of the Liverpool Grain Exchange:

"A peculiarity of this great market, the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, as the Exchange is called, is the seemingly ordinary business like appearance and lack of all rush and excitement, strain and nervous tension, such as is always in evidence on the Chicago board of trade. There is no 'pit' in the Liverpool ex-

change, and no noisy trading or demonstration of any kind. The room in which the future trading is done is very small as compared with American exchanges, and the members or representatives sit round in conversational groups, during a time of no special activity.

"The hours of the Exchange are from 10.30 to 4.15, but from 1 to 3 the room will often be deserted for luncheon. There can be, in fact, no better illustration of the difference between this market and the American exchanges in 'speculative atmosphere' than this. Here the sessions are long and lacking in excitement and intense interest. In America they are short and few traders think of going to luncheon until the gong rings at 1.15. In Liverpool there may be thousands at stake in the market, but it is as if it were in real estate—the terms of the market are slow. In America the market is watched like a throw of the dice.

"One is much impressed with the absence of everything connected with a grain exchange in America. There are no brokers' offices about with rooms for customers, blackboards, quotations and gossip, tickers and private wires, neither in the exchange room is there anything to indicate that this is a great market. Two or three small blackboards display the many Liverpool quotations, while Paris and Berlin quotations are posted on sheets of paper. Chicago quotations at twenty minutes after the opening in Chicago are received about four o'clock. Their appearance excites some interest, to the extent, at least, that every one wants to see them.

"During a good season or a period of healthy activity, an average day's trading on the Liverpool exchange will amount to 1,500,000 bushels. At such times a quarter of a million may be traded in without affecting prices. The Liverpool market is growing. But perhaps more towards legitimate business than purely speculative. It is generally believed around American exchanges that the big traders in America will, when trying to bull or bear the price, send orders here to first influence this market. When asked if this were true, several members of the Liverpool exchange said that it is. At times of manipulation in America big orders will be received here, 400,000 to 500,000 bushels. These will give the desired tendency to Liverpool with the hope that American markets will be influenced."

(Continued next week.)

Elevator Combine's Attack

Under the heading, "False Pretences," the Winnipeg Telegram, on August 31, published the following attack on the Grain Growers of the west:

"The Grain Growers' Guide is the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. It has declared itself to be the gift of that company to the farmers of Western Canada. This particular gift horse the farmers of Western Canada would do well to look in the mouth.

"The Grain Growers' Grain Company is run for the benefit of a few speculative and ingenious individuals who hit upon the magnificent idea of not merely playing upon a farmers' organization, but of making the farmers pay for the game. In order that things might be done properly, they established a newspaper just in the same way as a quack doctor hires a 'nigger minstrel' to beat the drum at the street corner.

"Just how the commercial exploitation of the farmer might have gone on it is hard to say. The confidence of the farming community is notoriously hard to gain, but once gained its confidence, however misplaced, is equally hard to dislodge. But this precious collection made the fatal mistake of attempting to work the farmers politically as well as commercially. That could hardly be done under cover. To make the directorate of the Grain Growers' Grain Company the arbiters of Manitoba's political destiny was a lofty ambition, but just a trifle overweening. It was as Shakespeare says: 'Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on the other.' It hardly provided for the faculty which farmers possess the same as other folk, of thinking for themselves and as a consequence resulted in total failure.

"The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which owns and edits the Grain Growers' Guide, for purposes of its own, is entitled

to the same consideration as any other speculator on the wheat market, and because of its backing it occupies a very strong position on the market. But it sells futures against a fall in the market and buys against a rise, and it engages in this business upon false pretences, pleading the interests of the farmer for its private gain. That is very nice so long as the market is amenable, but markets have been known to go the wrong way. An organized Patten playing upon sentiment for capital may be all right, but it is not exactly the kind of star which farmers should hitch their wagons to.

"And there is reason to believe that the farmers are becoming familiar with the juggling methods of this particular concern. They are not saying much, but they are doing a whole lot of thinking. They have taken the measure of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the journalistic balloon which it employs to kite its somewhat dubious commercial adventures."



Innisfail (Alta.) Stock Show, 1910

The Canadian Co-operator

The Co-operative Union of Canada organized in March, 1909, is a propaganda and, as far as co-operative principles and practice are concerned, a legislative organization. Its principal objects as defined by its rules, are the propagation of co-operative principles to the end that the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy may be secured by the abolition of false dealing, conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser through the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as "profit," the preventing of the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition and the cultivation of a spirit of mutual service.

The Co-operative Union seeks to teach the people that co-operation is a social faith, so far as things mundane are concerned, a religion, or as that distinguished English co-operator, the governor-general, Earl Grey, so aptly puts it, a "civil church." It seeks to tell the Canadian people that the failure, fraud and exploitation which have dogged the steps of most American and Canadian attempts in the past to imitate the methods of the Rochdale pioneers have been through the utter disregard of this elementary but all-important fundamental principle of the co-operative movement.

The union at present consists of distributive societies at Guelph, Hamilton, Preston and Brantford, Ontario; Valleyfield, P.Q., Inverness, Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, N.S., and New Westminster, B.C.

Co-operative societies of any kind are, however, eligible for admission which subscribe to the moral, social and economic doctrines above outlined.

The work of the union is done by voluntary, unpaid labor, and its monthly organ, the Canadian Co-Operator, is conducted under the same conditions. The union, at their request, has advised several branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and of the U.F.A. upon co-operative procedure free of charge. It will continue to do so on similar terms so long as the volume of the work is within the power of voluntary laborers to transact in their spare time.

The Co-operative Union wishes to get its propaganda and principles under the notice of the farmers of the west. It is, by the great courtesy and appreciation of the conductors of THE GUIDE that it is able to do so.

Advantages of Union

The Co-operative Union feels that the principles and methods of its affiliated societies will be of inestimable advantage to the western farmers. A co-operative distributive store in every trading and social centre of the west would not only mean the elimination of the unnecessary element known as distributive profit from the purchase wholesale and the circulation retail of the merchandise they need thus effecting enormous savings, but would, as in Great Britain and other countries, be a social and educational institution where the people could fraternize for mutual entertainment and instruction and for the collective promotion of good works of common value to them or of local interest or importance.

The executive staff of a distributive store doing practically all the distribution now undertaken by competitive traders could under the control of a democratic committee, be also utilized for the purpose of the collective sale of the produce of the farm and management of such co-operative productive factories

as may be necessary for the conversion of farm produce into manufactured commodities.

The Canadian Co-Operator, published monthly at Brantford, Ontario, is sent through the mail at 50 cents per annum. One dozen subscriptions remitted through one person or institution will be accepted at 25 cents each. Supplies in bulk for educational and propaganda purposes will be gladly delivered to any branch of the Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. at the cost of printing and delivery, \$1.50 per 100, payable with order.



ALBERTA FAIRS WITH DATES

Nanton	.....15th, 16th Sept.
Raymond	.....19th, 20th, 21st "
Magrath	.....22nd, 23rd "
Pincher Creek	.....27th "
Taber	.....28th "
Cardston	.....29th, 30th "

Vegreville	.....30th Sept.
Lloydminster	.....4th Oct.
Vermilion	.....5th "
Innisfree	.....6th, 7th "
Mannville	.....11th "

St. Albert	.....16th Sept.
Daysland	.....20th "
Sedgewick	.....21st "
Camrose	.....22nd, 23rd "
Strome-Killam	.....23rd "
Wetaskiwin	.....27th, 28th "
Bowden	.....28th "
Lacombe	.....29th, 30th "
Red Deer	.....4th, 5th Oct.
Stettler	.....5th, 6th "
Alix	.....7th "
Milnerton	.....11th "

Leduc	.....13th Sept.
Olds	.....14th, 15th "
Cochrane	.....16th "
Trochu	.....21st "
Three Hills	.....20th "
Wabamun	.....22nd, 23rd "
Fort Saskatchewan	.....22nd "
Rexboro	.....27th, 28th "
Tofield	.....28th "
Holden	.....29th "
Viking	.....30th "
Irma	.....4th Oct.
Ponoka	.....5th, 6th "
Didsbury	.....6th, 7th "
Gleichen	.....11th, 12th "
Priddis	.....12th "
High River	.....13th "

Dates Not Set

Stavelly, Irvine, Airdrie, Granum, Langdon.



CANADIAN WOMAN HONORED

A London despatch of Aug. 30 reads as follows: Helen MacMurphy, M.D., Toronto, is the name of the first woman appointed to the Permanent International committee of the congress of hygiene at Paris. It was in the face of stern opposition that the name of Toronto's prominent woman doctor was enrolled. European medical men are very conservative, and several would not hear of a woman being appointed to the committee. Sir Lauder Brunton, of London, urged the appointment of Dr. MacMurphy. "One of the foremost women in the ranks of school hygienists," he termed her, and after a long debate the Toronto lady was admitted. As one of the Canadian delegates told the writer: "Dr. MacMurphy has done such splendid work in hygiene that a place on this important committee was the least recognition the congress could show her. She is the authoress of a blue book—'Infantile Mortality'—which is attracting much attention in London, not only because of its wealth of material, but because of its high literary style, which is entirely different to the usual dry matter of blue books."



LIKES THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—Your paper has interested and instructed me very much since it has been coming to me, and I heartily approve your policy. I believe you are honestly and conscientiously working in the interests of the farmer and not simply making a "bluff at it." I admire the bold and fearless manner in which you plunge into the mud and mire to get at the bottom of things. So dig in. We are with you.
Kemah, Sask. E. A. GOODWIN.

A Day of New Thought

By MABEL CHASE ENGLAND

SAM BINNEY raised his eyes from the "new-thought" magazine which he was perusing, and fixed them critically on the wife of his bosom, where she sat stolidly darning an endless pile of diminutive stockings by the light of a smoking lamp.

"Maria," he said, "you're gettin' a awful expression! Long-faced an' sour, I'd call it. An' it's all"—with a glance at the page—"from your mental habits. You should think happy thoughts."

Maria had finished an enormous wash, besides the usual mountain of daily tasks. She had tucked her five small hopefuls, ranging from one year to eight, into the two beds which they shared among them, and had been half nodding with weariness over her nightly task of mending and darning. Now, however, this uncalled-for criticism from her lord and master roused her senses to their full activity. She glared across at him indignantly.

"Happy thoughts!" she snorted. "What about?"

"Oh, about—how do I know what about. Jest think them." He glanced at the magazine for support. "Say to yourself, 'I am happy,' every chanst you get, an' soon you'll feel it comin'. Cultivate serenity of spirit an' your face will get likewise. Keep smiling. It seems to me, Maria, you don't never smile much nowadays. My, when I think of what you was when I married you!"

He plunged once more into the printed page and read on. Maria remained motionless, staring at him as if hypnotized.

"These success thoughts is great, too," he broke out again presently. "It says to never worry. Jest think success, it says, risin' an' retirin', an' all day long, an' success'll come, sure! I been thinkin' success for three days now, Maria, while you've jest been worryin' an' makin' your face worse."

Maria came out of her trance.

"Yes, thinkin' success!" she snapped. "That's one way of gettin' a job!"

"I been lookin' for work, too, Maria," reproached her lord.

"Lookin' for work an' prayin' you won't find none," muttered Maria, as she rammed her darning-egg into the remnants of a heel.

"What's that, Maria?"

She drew a thread savagely across the ragged chasm.

"I said you was havin' success all right!"

Sam assumed an injured expression and retired once more behind the alluring pages of advanced thought. Maria continued to darn hole after hole, vindictively. When the fifth was neatly bridged over, she suddenly laid aside her basket, arose, and slipped from the room. Up-stairs she crept into the bed-room, where the children were peacefully sleeping, and, lighting a small gas-jet above a cracked mirror, stared silently at her reflection.

It was a long time since Maria had looked at herself critically, if indeed she had looked at all. The face staring back at her could not be called pleasing—that she admitted; and the one-sided distortion effected by the cheap glass didn't mend matters. Maria's feminine vanity, almost extinguished beneath the crushing load of her daily toil, came faintly to life. She experienced an honest flash of resentment over her vanished "looks."

"My, when I think of what you was when I married you!" Sam had said.

A dull, angry red flamed over Maria's face.

"Yes, an' if I hadn't married him I'd be that way yet, the good-for-nothin'!"

Still, that didn't help her in her present predicament. What could she do? "Keep smilin'," he had said. Maria grinned at herself ferociously. The result was almost terrifying. She tried a softer, more ingratiating smile. That was better, though the lines of her face seemed hopelessly stubborn. She began to grow discouraged. Placing a finger on either side of her mouth, she pressed the corners up forcibly. A yell of fright came from the bed behind her.

"Ma! What're you doin'?"

Maria dropped her hands and glared into the mirror at the staring reflection of her third youngest. Then she wheeled around.

"You mind your own business, 'Dolphus Binney," she flared, furious without

quite knowing why. "If I hear one other peep out of you, or any of the rest of you, I'll come in here with a shingle!"

Reassured by the familiar scolding voice, Adolphus sank back. Maria turned off the gas viciously, and, in thorough ill-humor, flounced into her own room and slammed the door.

An hour or two later she crept from the side of her snoring consort, felt her way down the creaking stairs, and lit the ill-smelling lamp once more. Seated beneath its rays, with her feet tucked comfortably under her, she opened Sam's discarded magazine and began to read. As she absorbed the precepts set forth, life actually seemed to lose a little of its blackness, and even to absorb something of a faint, roseate hue. It all looked so simple and easy.

Maria was not lacking in intelligence, nor in keen common sense. But for her practical capability the little household would long since have been—to use her own expression—"skylarkin' in the poor-house." As she read, she sniffed audibly at intervals.

II

At seven o'clock the next morning, when Sam Binney awoke to the sound of an unusual uproar from the children's room, he was surprised and somewhat aghast to find his faithful Maria still slumbering peacefully beside him. It was Mrs. Binney's custom to rise at half past five, to have the wash under way, the children dressed, and breakfast on the table by seven-thirty. He prodded her indignantly.

"What's the matter, ma? Are you sick? It's seven o'clock!" he added, in the voice of one who makes an astounding revelation.

Maria opened her eyes.

"That so?" she commented indifferently. Mr. Binney stared.

"Ain't you goin' to get up?"

"When I get ready," Maria yawned lazily. "I'm cultivatin' serenity of spirit, an' I don't think early risin' is good for it. Liza Jane!" she called sharply. "You stop that rowin' an' help dress them children, or I'll send your pa in there! A big girl like you leadin' them on 'stead of tryin' to help!"

She sat slowly up in bed, slid over the edge, and, thrusting her feet into a pair of dilapidated slippers, shuffled across the room to the open window. Raising her arms above her head, she carefully drew in a long, deep breath.

"Joy!" she murmured. "Happiness!" Sam stared, a hint of fear in his eyes. "What in thunder are you doin', Maria?"

She turned on him angrily, then be-thought herself of her expression, and smiled softly.

"I'm assertin' things," she explained, condescendingly. "I read your book last night, an' some things in it is good." She hitched the torn sleeve of her night-dress higher up, brushed the straggly wisps of hair out of her eyes, and took another breath. "I am beauty!" she asserted dramatically. "I am youth!"

Sam made an assertion of his own.

"You're a silly fool, Maria!" he exploded. "You quit this here tomfool'n' now an' get breakfast. I've got to get out an' hunt a job."

Maria drew another long breath.

"I am riches!" she declaimed. Then she turned, with careful attention to her expression, to where Sam was glumly pulling on his trousers. "You go an' get breakfast yourself," she retorted sharply. "You can hunt a job jest as well in the kitchen as you can sittin' in Hassenplug's saloon! Your pa's gettin' breakfast," she proclaimed grandly to the curious children, who came clamoring into the room in various stages of undress as their indignant parent flung down the stairs. "You go an' help 'im. Shoo!"

She bundled them out and shut the door. Then she slowly dressed herself, carefully smiling the while.

Some fifteen minutes later, when she entered the kitchen, Liza Jane was attempting to set the table amid the deafening cries and complaints of the younger ones, while Sam stirred sulkily at a sticky mass on the stove.

Mrs. Binney glanced indifferently into the pot.

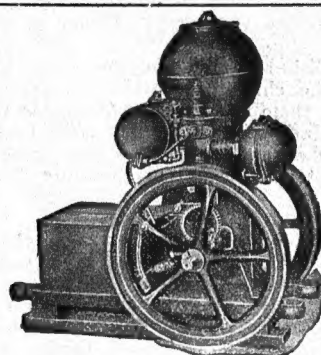


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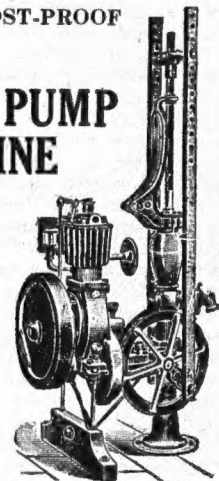
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"It needs more water," she observed. "Oh, it does, does it?" Mr. Binney snatched up the kettle with a vicious jerk, and a stream of boiling water spouted out of the spout and cascaded down his left leg. He ripped out an oath and danced wildly about the kitchen, holding the wet cloth away from his skin. Maria smiled vindictively.

"What're you grinnin' at?" he demanded furiously.

"I'm thinkin' happy thoughts," she responded, humming softly to herself as she lifted the kettle and stirred more water into the oatmeal.

Sam glared, and surreptitiously examined his thigh.

"Oh, I guess it didn't hurt you much," remarked Maria easily. "Come on now, an' eat." She poured the oatmeal into a huge bowl and set some bread and sirup on the table. "Right after breakfast, Liza Jane," she added crisply, as she served generous helpings to her brood, "I want you an' James William to take that wash back to the Collinses, an' tell them I ain't goin' to do it. Tell them I've give up washin', 'cept for my own family."

"What?" shouted Sam. "Give up washin'? An' how are we goin' to live,

I'd like to know, with me out of a job?" "Now, don't you worry, Sam, an' spoil your expression," warned his wife. "I'm goin' to think success thoughts. You ain't the only new-thoughter in this house. I'm goin' to assert riches all day long, with deep breathin', an' that magazine says they'll sure come."

Sam stared, speechless; then, without a word, he swallowed his breakfast and flung out of the door, steering a straight course for Hassenplug's. Maria, with watchful glances against his return, herded the children up-stairs and washed and dressed them properly, then bundled them out to play.

III

When Sam returned, at the sound of the noon whistles, hungry and somewhat apprehensive, his worst forebodings were realized. The soiled breakfast-dishes still littered the table. The range was stone cold. The children swarmed, quarreling and noisy, about the kitchen, seeking what they might devour.

"Ma's up-stairs with the door locked," complained Liza Jane. "She said you'd get dinner, an' if we came up again she'd spank us."

Sam tramped up the stairs, turned the handle, and shook the door violently.

"Maria, what are you doin'?" he called loudly.

A tranquil voice came from within. "I'm in the silence," it said. "Go away!"

"In the silence!" choked Sam indignantly. "I'd like to know what you mean, Maria. The dinner not cooked nor nothin', an' you loafin' in there!"

The voice grew angry now.

"You get dinner yourself—you ain't done nothin' for two weeks," she retorted sharply. "An' I'd like to know how I can make my mind a blank, an' get in harmony, if you stand out there hollerin'?"

"But, Maria," protested Sam, descending to pleading, "this ain't no time to go into the silence, with dinner to be got!"

"Oh, it ain't, ain't it? The book says it's whenever you're upset an' overdone, an' I been that way so long now I reckon I'll need about a year of silence. An' the longer you stand out there argyin' about it, Sam Binney, the longer it's goin' to take me to restore my poise an' come out again!" Maria had read to some purpose.

"Restore your gol-darn nerve!" muttered Sam furiously, as he clattered down the stairs and vengefully lit the fire with the pages of the guilty magazine.

"Where's the bread?" he demanded of Liza Jane, as he collected eight potatoes from the dusty corners of a dilapidated basket and put them on to boil.

"There ain't none," answered Liza Jane laconically. "Ma took all the money out of the teapot an' went an' bought a rose."

Sam sat down suddenly on an overturned wash-tub.

"A what?" he shouted. "Is she crazy?"

"I don't know," replied Liza Jane.

The children had been "pieced" surreptitiously at eleven o'clock, and had by now made away with all the scraps they could find in the kitchen. The indifference of a palled appetite was theirs.

"Did she eat it?" pursued Sam with hungry curiosity.

"No, pa, how could she? She put it in a beer-bottle, an' sat an' looked at it. She said she wanted to—to contaplate beauty," recited Liza Jane, quoting as well as she could from memory.

"Contemplate thunder!"

Sam prodded a potato viciously with a two-tined fork, and, finding it still obdurate, pulled a plate of cold beans from a shelf and ate them. After a hopeless look around in search of something more, he slammed out of the door and tramped off, this time in the opposite direction to Hassenplug's saloon.

IV

He returned promptly at six, anxious, but with the air of one who holds a hidden weapon. He found the debris of former meals cleared away and the kitchen tidy, but no sign of preparation for supper.

The children were peacefully playing Indians in the back yard. Maria sat by the window, gazing, with a look of rapt aloofness, at a single red rose stuck in a broken-necked beer-bottle.

Sam controlled himself.

"I see you got cleared up, Maria," he remarked in a carefully modulated voice.

"Yes," admitted Maria. She turned to him with the smile she had persistently practised that day in front of the cracked mirror. "That silence is a grand thing, Sam! I came out of it soothed in mind an' body, an' full o' fresh vigor, jest as it said I would. So I cleared things up while it lasted. But the upset an' overdone feelin' is comin' back on me now, Sam. I'm afraid you'll have to get supper."

The smile grew more pronounced as her gaze fell and

rested on the rose again. Sam's anger rioted within him.

"I wish you'd stop that silly grinnin', Maria!" he burst forth furiously.

Words, lurid and fitting, surged upward to his throat and fought for utterance. Disappearing into the less dangerous atmosphere of the front yard, he doubled up his fists and executed a few pantomimic gestures that caused a couple of casual passers-by to stop and stare, open-mouthed. Then he returned.

"What'll I get for supper?" he inquired mildly.

"There's them cold potatoes you can fry," answered his wife.

Sam silently got the supper, called in the children, and, as they all took their places, carefully lifted the bottle containing Maria's rose and set it beside her plate. Then he ate, obstinately eluding her smile.

After supper, he promptly began carrying the dishes to the sink.

"Come on, you two biggest ones," he commanded. "We're goin' to wash up these dishes."

"Why don't ma do it?" complained Liza Jane.

"Your ma's goin' to look at her rose," returned Sam decisively. "Come along now!"

The dishes washed and put away, he drove the children up-stairs, undressed and put them to bed, then descended to where Maria still sat, leaning easily back in a rocker, smiling determinedly in the half light at the darkening outline of a rose.

Sam sat down opposite her.

"What do you keep lookin' at that flower for Maria?" he asked, in a tone of gentle curiosity.

"The book says to contemplate beauty," informed Maria, shifting her smile to his face. "Look at beautiful things, it says—a perfect painting, it says, or a single lovely flower, an' gradjally your expression'll begin to reflect that beauty. I'm jest doin' what it says, Sam."

"Maria," asserted Sam solemnly, "you're more beautiful to me than all the roses that grows!"

"Jest think!" breathed Maria rapturously; "an' all in one day, too!"

"I don't mean to-day," denied Sam hurriedly. "You been positively homely to me all day to-day. It's them things you're doin'. I like you the way you was. Them smiles ain't becomin', Maria."

"Oh, now, Sam, you wait," cautioned his wife. "It's too soon yet. The book says you have to do all these things for weeks, an' even months, sometimes, before it begins to show on you. You got to be patient, Sam."

"Weeks! Months!" repeated Sam in a voice of terror. "Now look here, Maria." He hitched his chair closer and put an arm awkwardly about her waist.

"What I said last night was jest jokin', Maria. You're purtier to me now, honest, than you was when I was courtin' you."

He drew back, smiling fatuously, to watch the effect of this stroke of diplomacy. Maria's expression remained stubborn.

"I want to be purty to everybody," she said, "an' I'm goin' to do it till I'm purty to myself."

Sam gave up, groaning inwardly.

"Well, Maria," he said, "I might as well tell you somethin'. I got a job to-day, at two dollars a day. It's blamed hard work, an' I ain't feelin' well lately, but"—in the tone of a suffering martyr—"if you'll promise to stop all this here tomfoolin' an' nonsense, I'll swear to keep

it, honest I will! An' you needn't to take in washin' neither," he added magnanimously; "that is, unless you'd like to do it, 'count of the children needin' things, you know."

Maria arose.

"Well, Sam, 'long as you think I'm good-lookin' enough," she capitulated. She lit the lamp and, sitting down beside it, pulled the basket of darning to her side. "There's that paper that Louis Pretzer's wife lent me yesterday," she observed. "It's got some real good readin' in it called 'Work is the Salvation o' Man.'"

And as Sam obediently opened the paper, Maria bent over her work, the gleam of victory in her eye and the long-accustomed expression on her face.

Advertising Winnipeg and Western Canada

A National Bureau of Information

It fairly may be said that the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau is bigger than its name. Primarily, the Bureau seeks to forward the interests of Winnipeg—to tell the world about Winnipeg and to attract as many people and as much capital to Winnipeg as may be within the compass of fair and honorable public methods. But the Winnipeg Bureau has a larger function than the promotion of purely local interests, important though these are. In its printed matter, in dealing with men who call at its offices, in its advertising, through newspaper and magazine articles, by means of correspondence that pretty well covers the world, the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau sends the story of Western Canada far and wide and does good to every province in Canada between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean.

And it is no small and petty means that the Winnipeg Bureau employs at its work. Last year a million and a half pieces of publicity literature were sent out by the Bureau and each of these pamphlets and circulars gave chief points concerning the growth and opportunities of Western Canada.

Ten thousand calendars were printed and distributed to business firms in Eastern Canada, Great Britain and the United States, some copies going also to European continental countries and to other parts of the world where an interest in Western Canada has been shown. These calendars contain statistical stories of the four Western provinces and are a daily reminder of those who receive them of the quan-

tity and quality of our great West.

Another of the activities of the Bureau is the preparation of a weekly letter which gives a resume of Western Canadian news and which goes to one hundred and fifty of the best papers of Eastern Canada, Great Britain and the United States. A checking system that is maintained through clipping bureaus and a big exchange list shows that this weekly letter is widely used and copied.

Magazines and newspapers in every English speaking country are glad to receive articles on Western Canada. By means of a department maintained for this purpose, our Bureau is able to supply a large number of such stories which go to leading publications and receive wide circulation among people whose interests and attention are well worth gaining. These articles usually are well illustrated and carry pictorial as well as written information to those who see them.

Information Given Freely

Many business men, capitalists, editors and other important individuals call at the Bureau for information. It is often the case that these men are not able to spare the time to go farther West than Winnipeg. Their desire for information, however, does not stop at Winnipeg and so that this may be supplied the booklets and circulars that are issued by other cities and towns of the West are kept on file. It is often possible thus to furnish men who do not go beyond Winnipeg with pretty complete information concerning all the principal points of the Western provinces.

Thus will it be seen that the work of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau is a work of magnitude and scope; that it is national rather than local and that it serves, besides the purpose of placing Winnipeg before the outside world in the light of the truly wonderful city that it is, the broader purpose of sending the remarkable story of Western Canada to the four quarters of the globe.

Four hundred and twenty of the leading business firms of the city give their time and money for the prosecution of this work and every endeavor is made to follow out methods which shall produce the greatest and best results. Improvement in these methods are being made as time goes on and one of the chief endeavors of the Bureau is to make the work as progressive and thorough as possible.

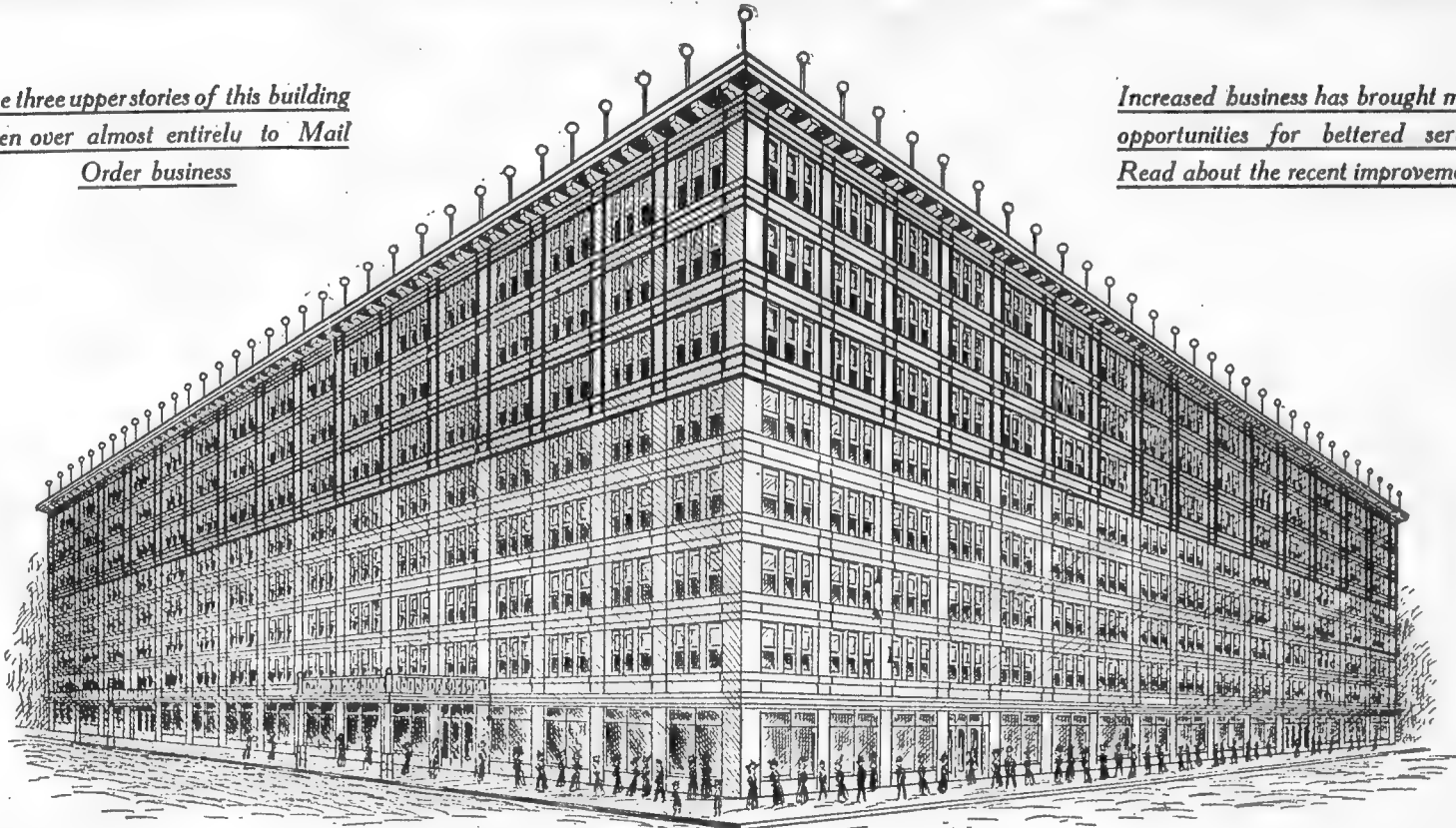


Grain Growers at Lloydminster, presenting their case to Sir Wilfrid Laurier

EATON'S—THE STORE OF PROMPT DELIVERY

*The three upper stories of this building
given over almost entirely to Mail
Order business*

*Increased business has brought many
opportunities for bettered service.
Read about the recent improvements.*



The truly wonderful growth of the Eaton Mail Order business is a tribute to the painstaking public service performed by this store for almost a generation past. The people of Western Canada have been quick to appreciate the benefits of Eaton prices and Eaton reliability. Most generous has been their support of this store and in return we have been able each year to offer better values and better service than ever before. The Eaton Policy has always been to share with our customers every reduction in prices, every advance in methods made possible by a rapidly increasing business.

The Eaton price drops lower as the Eaton business mounts higher

A Record of Wonderful Growth

When this store first opened in Winnipeg a five story building held the entire city and mail order business. Today the mail order department alone occupies almost as much space as the five story building of a few years ago. Scarcely had the Winnipeg store been opened when it was found necessary to expand. Almost every year has seen a wing added or another story put on until the building now stands practically four-square, eight stories high. Since early spring of this year the Eaton store has been undergoing one of its annual expansions. An extension has been added at the rear of the store, a complete new story has been put on, a splendid new power house is under construction and with this greatly increased floor space has come the opportunity to further perfect our methods of handling mail orders.

Better Than Ever Mail Order Service

The improvements in filling and shipping mail orders make for promptness and dispatch. Every practical device that can be installed is here to help fill your order without a moment's unnecessary delay. It formerly took a small army of messengers and truckers to carry mail order packages around the store. Now this work is done by endless belt conveyors—over a thousand feet of these wide, moving belts cross and re-cross the mail order shipping floor. Packages are dropped on the belts from the stock room above and immediately the moving belt starts your order on its journey. One half hour is the time allowed to fill most orders.

When your order is packed and ready for shipment it is sent down a spiral chute from the sixth floor to the shipping platform. If you have ordered heavy goods, hardware, etc., this part of your order is filled in the basement and meets the rest of your goods on the shipping platform.

Eaton's Catalogue

for Fall and Winter

is now being distributed. If your copy has not been received a postcard or letter will bring it by early mail. A Catalogue has been printed for you and is here awaiting your request.

Our new shipping platform permits no less than twenty-two freight and express wagons to be loaded at once. Express parcels are ready to put in the car when they leave our store—they go direct to the trains. Mail packages do not pass through the main Post Office but are handled by a special depot office at the station. Freight goes direct to the railway sheds and is forwarded on first train. This all makes for prompt arrival of the goods at your station or post office, bringing the advantages of Eaton's great store to your home within the compass of a few days at most.

Special Shipping Arrangements

Long experience has shown us how to pack goods so as to take advantage of lowest transportation charges. We have our own machinery for the manufacture of special cardboard packing cases. These, for most shipments, are fully as safe as wood cases and very much lighter, a resultant saving in charges to the purchaser.

Charges are Lowest

With stocks that have never been more complete, with a trained staff of Mail Order workers, with new and improved shipping methods, this store awaits your Fall orders, confident of ability to serve you with increasing satisfaction and profit to yourself. The new Eaton Catalogue for Fall and Winter should be consulted at once in order that full advantage may be taken of the unusual values it offers.

Our Preparedness Assures You of Satisfaction

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

RE SASKATOON MEETING

Editor, GUIDE:—A meeting of vital importance to all interested in farming and kindred industries was held in Saskatoon recently, when the Grain Growers' of the district were invited to meet the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and several of his more important departmental chiefs, in order that they might present as clearly and briefly as possible the several problems, the proper solution of which would add to the prosperity of their undertaking. We learn that "the farmers approached their subject with an earnestness and directness that made them impressive and to the point." "Speeches of good sense and involving direct replies were made at considerable length, and it may be said in fairness that these on the whole were free from political savor, and that Sir Wilfrid's treatment of them was simple and was apparently received with satisfaction. . . . The meeting was a business conference; it might have been a friendly discussion between employees and the managing director, with the latter expressing anxiety to remove difficulties and effect improvements."

And yet we learn that several of the delegates were so deeply hurt with the remarks that were made by the chairman in his address to the premier that they considered it called for a later personal interview with the premier in order that they might disassociate themselves from any sympathy with his remarks. It would seem there is something here which calls for investigation. We are all agreed that our argument is so just and strong that we do not need to be loud and vulgar in presenting same. To stick close to our question, to be united, cool and strong in it is all that is necessary to secure complete and early success. We should be sorry to learn that one who had been particularly chosen to lead us in this controversy had been either vulgar, rude or personal, and shall reserve judgment until more fully advised, but cannot help but think that if such an unhappy and unfortunate thing had really happened at so important a meeting, there would have been sufficient men of education and address there present to take up the matter at once, so that on the spot where it is stated the wrong or offence had been given a full and dignified explanation would have been made and an apology tendered in the name of the association as a whole. If, on the other hand, the chairman had not, in the opinion of the majority of representatives, given cause for offence, would it not tend to weaken the arguments advanced by the association in the mind of our premier if only a small portion of the representatives sought such an interview as has been described? Would it not be looked upon by this very experienced man and his councillors as a point of disunion and weakness, as an apparent breach through which could be marched any army of opposition to any proposal that might prove either difficult or distasteful?

It would seem that in order to secure success we should not be predisposed to look upon every shadow of seeming opposition as political bias, but when the interests of the Grain Growers are involved, to sink all party distinctions, which, under the circumstances, are a sure sign of weakness, that will, you may be sure, be used by clever men as a means to our early and complete undoing. It was, and still is, the conviction of all who are at all interested, that this most important delegation was given clear instructions which were to be politely but definitely put, that its chief purpose

was to vindicate the rights of the farming community of the West as the sole agents of commercial prosperity and progress, and by pointing out the legislative alterations and additions which are essential to their legitimate progress, thus to give an opportunity to the present administration, by early and wise measures and enactments, to assist the farmers in securing the fullest possible measure of protection from fraudulent combinations, and such ultimate success as their paramount position of commercial worth now warrants them.

W. H. TALLIS.

Borden, Sask.

P.S.—Since writing the above the action that I feared has already taken place. In The Phoenix, of Saskatoon, August 2, reference is directly made to the private interview given by Sir Wilfrid to two members of the Grain Growers' Association (the third mentioned, Mr. Wainwright, was not at the meeting nor was he present at this interview) and their words and action have been used as a pretence to demonstrate what is claimed as the sentiment of "a great majority of the dissatisfied Grain Growers who were present." The verbatim report of Mr. John Evans' address given in The Capitol, of Saskatoon, August 1, seems to be a clear and straightforward statement of the sentiments expressed at the various Grain Growers' meetings it has been my privilege and pleasure to attend.

W. H. T.

♦ ♦ ♦

GET THEM MAD

Editor, GUIDE:—I was pleased to see letter of Mr. John Glanbeck re better organization in yours of 3rd. The U.F.A. is going along alright, but not fast enough. We secretaries are all busy with our own affairs and cannot devote time to bring up the laggards. These latter fully recognize the benefits of union and the evils to be overcome, but have always something else to do. We want to reach them in their homes. This means plenty of literature, free or very cheap, first class writers and printing, and personal visits. Teach the farmer to rely upon his union, to bring any difficulty to it for solution, be able to appeal to it for expert legal advice; create a mighty machine that will work for us day and night and that will be able to attack instead of waiting to be hit and then defending. This all means money. We have several examples to follow in our method of raising a fund. The Salvation Army can raise tremendous sums yearly from their self denial week; the Wesleys had a million shilling fund. These are only two cases. Why can't we do the same? For instance, a million cent fund would produce ten thousand dollars and the interest at eight per cent. would produce an annual income of \$800. Very good, but not enough. Make it a million 5 cent fund, or be ambitious and go for something big and make it a million shilling (or quarter) fund for the three Prairie Provinces. This will produce two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; income, twenty thousand dollars per annum. It pays the enemy to employ the best brains and enterprise it can procure. Will it not pay us? And who can but admire the audacity of a comparatively small body of manufacturers who dare to hold in thrall a mighty crowd of workers. It is English to pat the small man in a fight on the back and to my mind it looks very much at present as if we farmers are the hulking boy who gets the licking he asks for from the plucky little one. Put facts before the farmer, get him out of his lethargy, make him mad.

and then he will do things and not before. Please let us have the opinion of others.

JAS. STONE.
Sec.-Treas., Blackfoot,
U.F.A.

♦ ♦ ♦

NO POLITICAL FLAVOR

Editor, GUIDE:—In looking over some of the back numbers of THE GUIDE, I find in issue of the 29th June, a rather remarkable letter, signed, "Edgar W. Frost," president Claresholm District, U. F. A., in which this gentleman charges Mr. W. J. Tregillus, as being in company with certain members of parliament, and the meetings addressed by Mr. Tregillus, as having had a strong political flavor. Speaking for the meeting held at Pincher Creek on May 21st, addressed by Mr. Tregillus and Mr. Swift, would you allow me to say that Mr. Frost is altogether misinformed, and to my mind is guilty of the violation of that part of the Decalogue which says "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." In the letter of Mr. Frost he is assuredly bearing false witness against Mr. Tregillus. In order that we might have a good meeting I sent invitations to one hundred and ten men and as our Commons representative, Mr. John Herron was my near neighbor, I asked him to attend and give us an address. I should say that Mr. Herron is a farmer and has been a successful breeder of pure bred Clydesdale stock and also a member of our U. F. A. branch, and was very glad of the opportunity of addressing the farmers and getting information as to our views on questions affecting our interests.

None of the addresses were in any way political and the impression made by Mr. Tregillus and Mr. Swift, you can understand, when I say that at the close of the meeting, I had the pleasure of enrolling some ten or twelve who put up their dollar right there. So much for our Claresholm president, who I hope will see it to be his duty to publicly apologize to Mr. Tregillus for this misleading statement. Indeed we hope in the near future to have a return visit from Messrs. Tregillus and Swift. We are not, and Mr. Frost must know it, a political organization; at the same time we are a poor crowd, if we do not invite our representatives to our meetings occasionally, and hear from them as to what they are doing to promote the best interests of the farmers, which you and everybody knows are the mainstay of this and every other country. This would lead very properly to the further question of Direct representation, which to my mind is certain to come to the front in the near future, but as my letter is already too long, although tempted, I must forbear.

A. HENDERSON.

Secretary-Treasurer, Pincher Creek
Branch, U. F. A.

♦ ♦ ♦

RE THE TELEGRAM

Editor, GUIDE:—The bitter and utterly untruthful attack being made by the Winnipeg Telegram upon THE GUIDE, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the officers of the company requires from the Grain Growers another dose of the same medicine that the Telegram received before when they published "Observer's" letters. This is but another chapter of the same story with but one object—the discrediting of THE GUIDE, the company and the association, and the men who are at the head of the farmers' movement. There is a sure remedy for this and a quick one, and it worked well when the Telegram and other papers published "Observer's" letters. These editorials and these so called reporters of the meeting and speech of Mr. Crerar's look to me like the work of the same pen, and that this reporter is, in fact, only "Observer" under a new name. If the Grain Growers who read the Telegram and THE GUIDE want this thing stopped, they can soon do it by dropping a postcard to the editor of the Telegram, telling him to stop sending his paper until he can tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about THE GUIDE, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the men who are giving their time and brains to the stupendous task of trying to improve conditions for the Western farmer, against the secret and open enmity of not only the grain trade, the corporations, but the distinct enmity of the Winnipeg Telegram.

Emerson, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES.

A SATISFIED SHIPPER

The following letter has been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company: "I recently shipped you a carload of wheat and I am perfectly satisfied with the returns and the way you handled it for me. I had two shares of stock before, and I have just bought two more, and you may depend upon my best efforts in behalf of the farmers' company."

JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

Plumas, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

SIR WILFRID'S VIEWS

Editor, GUIDE:—During the last few months the farmers of these Western Provinces have had the opportunity of presenting their views on various public questions before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada. All critics must admit the very able and moderate manner in which these rural people presented their arguments. The various members of the Grain Growers' Associations had speakers to present in a fluent and convincing way, what their organizations desired to present to our premier. I must say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a much lauded speaker, did not appear before us at Brandon in a very creditable manner. He was careful to be as polite as possible. He said absolutely nothing new. Now, knowing that he and his colleague, Mr. Graham, were to meet the farmers of the West, why did he not consult his colleagues before departing on his Western journey and come to some decision on the Terminal Elevator question, the Hudson's Bay Railway and also the Tariff? That he no doubt consulted privately with his cabinet on these questions is patent to every one, but why come before us with such childish explanations and answers? Does he still think that the Western farmers are of no account as an organization?

In presenting the case of the terminal elevator prosecution case, no mention was made of the evident desire of the prosecution to hush up and strangle all investigation. This was a great mistake. It should have been brought to the attention (in a public way) of the premier. Now, there is apparently one law of procedure for the poor people and another for these wealthy corporations in Canada. As a writer from Nesbitt stated in THE GUIDE some time ago, a poor woman who steals a loaf of bread is jailed, but he wants us to observe that in taking this loaf she had the excuse of being hungry. In the case of the elevator companies they had no excuse, except perhaps that they had the opportunity to steal and took advantage of it. But see the parental manner in which they were admonished. The paltry fine (without imprisonment) was a farce. Would Mr. Daly treat with such consideration a case of petty larceny? No, not for one moment. As regards "weighing up" these elevators, why does not Mr. Castle get busy and publish the results? A new crop will shortly be on the road towards these elevators, and I think plenty of time has elapsed since last March when Mr. Horne had his deputies after these slick manipulators of wheat, to now have something definite about the handling of goods there. Sir Wilfrid's reply to our demand for a change in the handling and ownership of these terminal elevators is more than childish, it is a farce. Does he think to put us off again for another twelve months or more, meanwhile allowing these rogues to cheat us again and again? The statutes plainly show that these companies defy the law. Well, if the cabinet refuses to act, what is there to prevent our association doing so? The expense would only be a few bits compared with the loss we suffer by these manipulators of this American clique. So think it over and see if we cannot "bell the cat." Show the world who these people really are who openly commit these crimes. Publish their names in THE GUIDE. That will start them and destroy their power to injure the reputation of our grain.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Editor, GUIDE:—I want to give another reason why the Hudson's Bay Railway should be built, and why the Canadian Northern wants and will build it after the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway to Nelson. The Canadian Nor-

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

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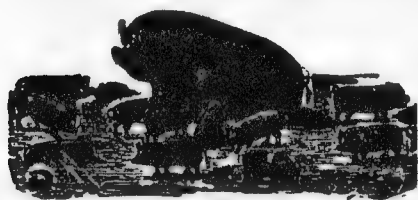
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A few nice young April Sows, just right for fall breeding; also August and September pigs at interesting prices. These pigs are from prize winning sires and dams. Address

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

thern, by extending their Quebec and Lake St. John road from Roberval, the present terminus, westward to Rupert House on James Bay, a distance of 360 miles, they would have a second transcontinental route. The Canadian Northern have a subsidy to build one hundred miles on this road west of Roberval now, and if Saguenay River is, or can be made, deep enough for ocean steamers, Chicoutimi or Roberval will be a wheat shipping port. This would give the West four transcontinental routes.

R. H. RANDALL.

Kelso, P. O., Sask.

Book Review

CANADIAN WILDS, by Martin Hunter. Published by A. R. Harding Publishing Company, Columbus, Ohio. 275 pages; illustrated; price 60 cents.

This small volume is bound to find favor, especially with the younger generation of Canadians, although there is much in it that will hold the attention of the "boys grown tall." Martin Hunter entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1868 as a clerk and retired in 1903 a commissioned officer of twenty years' standing. During this time he was actively engaged in the carrying on of the company's business, the field he covered stretching from the bleak shores of Labrador to the western end of the Great Lakes. By canoe and snowshoe he has traversed all of that great country laying south of the height of land. He hunted, trapped and traded with all the Indian tribes inhabiting the district mentioned. Mr. Hunter is, therefore, well qualified to deal with the subject, "Canadian Wilds."

The book opens with the short history of the Hudson's Bay Company and in the succeeding chapters the writer graphically describes the hardships undergone by the officers and employees of the company in their trading with the Indians. The Indian of the early days was not the Indian of today according to the author; it is rather hard to associate the straight-dealing, hard-working redman of those times with the whisky-loving, will-not-work, good-for-nothing which we of this generation are accustomed to. One piece of information is bound to be a surprise. The writer states that the average Indian, who handles a gun from the time he is old enough to hold it to his shoulder, is a very poor marksman and never a good wing shot.

The several methods of trapping used by the Indians are described in detail, as are the making of camps, the provisioning of parties going into the wilds and the care of one's self while on the trail. The whole is interspersed with anecdotes and experiences of the author. It will well repay the man or boy who takes an interest in the out-doors for its perusal.

It Worked Both Ways

James Brown, Mate of the sailing ship "Penelope," was a good seaman but too fond of whiskey. Captain Doliver, having overlooked several lapses, warned him that the next offense would be entered on the log. The Mate strove but fell, and one day the log, written by the Captain, read as follows:

"May 13, 1876. Course S. W. by S. Lat. 42° 31' 28". Long. 151° 43' 18" W. Steady S. W. wind. Mr. Brown drunk today."

Brown read this entry with dismay, and seeking the Captain implored him to alter what he had written, pointing out that the log would be read by the owners and that he would lose all chance of getting a ship.

"Well, isn't it true?" asked the Captain.

"It is true, but—"

"Then the record stands," broke in the Captain.

Some days later the Mate entered on the log:

"May 17, 1876. Course S. S. W. Lat. 45° 32' 51". Long. 158° 47' 13" W. Wind light and variable W. to S. W. Captain Doliver sober today."

When the Captain read this his rage was unbounded. He summoned the Mate and demanded how he dared make such an entry.

"Well, Captain, isn't it true? Were you not sober last night?"

"Of course I was sober," roared the Captain.

"Then the record stands," said the Mate.

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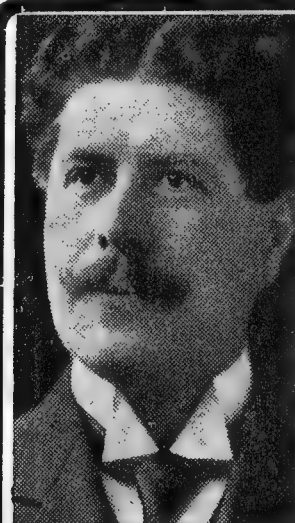
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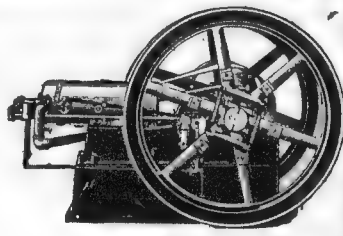
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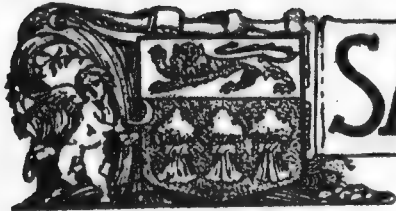
Talk it over with the I H C local dealer next time you go to town. Or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for full information.

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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

CHEEK, BY JOWL

"The issue is not between the Telegram and the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. But it is between the organ and the farmers of Western Canada. And its effort to deliver them over to the tender mercies of a party which sits cheek by jowl, with the secretary of the North West Grain Dealers' Association."

Now we farmers of Western Canada are really grateful to any great party paper, when it comes in to help us fight our foes, even though they be those of our own household. If this paper party had said the issue was between itself and our official organ, we could understand it. But when it breaks through the shell of self interests, and in such an admirable self-sacrificing manner, comes in to aid us against our own organ, this certainly is 'cheek, by jowl! The love of Grain Growers for both the old political parties is rather on the wane and we no longer particularly admire either one that sits 'cheek by jowl' with the North West Grain Dealers' Association; or one that stands jowl by cheek for busting up the farmers' organization. We have learned that neither of these old relics of the past ages have any love for us or our organization. We have discovered that both these parties are interested in keeping farmers as isolated units in order that either 'jowl by cheek,' or 'cheek by jowl' they may be meat for the parties.

Of course we have an issue. But it is with the old parties. They have both failed to give due consideration to our class and our occupation, and we are waking up to the fact that we are important in the affairs of government. So long as we can be kept apart in two hostile camps, the old parties have been and are still 'farming the farmer.' But of all the cheek, by jowl! And of all the jowl, by cheek, this last takes the cake! The issue is not between the parties. It is not between the party organ and our organ. But 'it is between the farmers' own organ and the farmers of Western Canada.' Well! Of all the cheeking jowl! By cheek! This is the richest!

F. W. G.

ANOTHER COMBINATION BROKEN

Enclosed please find fees for nine new members. Send us fifty more tickets. We have over fifty paid up members and expect many more. The threshers hereabouts formed a combine and put up the prices to nine and ten cents per bushel, finding everything. We thought this too much, so we arranged for a meeting of delegates from nearby associations and agreed we would only pay six and nine cents. The threshers refused to accept this, however, so we have arranged to bring in outside threshers, and to protect ourselves and them, we have signed an agreement. We also bought our binding twine through the association, getting good twine but no great reduction in price.

E. TREGASKISS.
Narrow Lake.

Note:—No doubt our friends at Narrow Lake know when they are imposed on, and organization puts them in a position to repel any imposition. But we cannot help but feel for those poor threshers up there, as it is well known that for many years we threshed; and of course when we threshed, we threshed. Yes, we undertook to furnish everything once; a sleeping car with bedding for the men (for threshers sometimes want to lie down at night); a boarding car (for they have to sometimes eat at threshings—); a man and team to haul supplies; another to cook them. Sometimes the man we worked for charged us for the potatoes. I remember one who charged us three dollars for a load of water out of his pond to do his own job; another who refused to let us take a barrel or two of water to a neighbor whose job was next, although he had a pond full. Then we had to carry several planks to strengthen bridges, brooms to sweep the weed seeds off our machine,

blankets to put out fire any yahoo might start. We were cussed if we swept the seeds on the ground, and cussed if we left them on the machine to fall off; although we did not make the seeds and had no place for them but the ground. The farmer kicked if we left them in the grain and refused to pay for threshing them if we took them out, and if we took them out we were liable to a fine for putting them on the ground. Often our employer told us he would pay us when he hauled his grain out, while we had to pay men often at night for doing that same work. When he did haul out his grain he often sent the grain to an elevator with a hired man who could not speak English, who did not know at night how many loads he had hauled or what one of them should have weighed. And then when we asked for our pay some months later he swore that our apparatus for measuring, weighing or counting was incorrect and refused to pay us for anything but just what he got pay for at Fort William. So we have a sort of keen interest in this latest double-headed combine, because we have a sort of idea that threshers work is not any too easy; that we farmers pay some other people more for the work they do for us than we do the men who do our threshing. Moreover a lot of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience is caused both farmer and thresher through farmers putting in lawyers, doctors and school teachers to legislate on the farmers' business which they should attend to themselves. We are glad to see our people waking up and taking an active interest in their own business for they will no doubt go right on into the whole of their business and discover that which is best. And remember it takes a combine to bust a combine, and as we are surrounded by combines, farmers also must combine. But let us be sure in securing our rights that we do not become oppressive task-masters. But even threshing is different now. Small men are all dead, and we would not mind taking on a few good jobs at ten cents per bushel.

F. W. G.

SET TO WORK

I wish to thank the Grain Growers' Association very much for the interest taken in my case with the railway company, re fencing. It has evidently stirred them up, although the fence is not up yet.

L. M. BENNETT.

Craig, Sask.

Note:—If the Craig Association will get all the farmers in their vicinity to become members of the association, they will learn that by standing together unitedly and allowing no old empty party issue to divide them into separate hostile

camp, they will be able to put fences up, and pull fences down wheresoever they may desire. "Obstructive or constructive"? "How"? and "What way"? says some one. Well first get them in and get members on the Life plan not only at Craig, but all along the line. Put a good live association at every little school house. "In for life," meeting regularly, studying the whole problem of self government, of ideal conditions for farmers and how to get them, agitate, organize, educate, that we may emancipate. There is so much for us to learn about the business of being an up-to-date farmer of this day and generation, that an up-to-date organization of farmers is an absolute necessity. Let every one of our members become a live missionary. Get right to work every one! Send in inquiries for organizers.

F. W. G.

ORGANIZATION WORK

Knowing that THE GUIDE has a large circulation in Saskatchewan, I thought I would write a short account of my organization work for the last two months. About the first week in June I started on the Soo Line, leaving Moose Jaw about the 7th of June, and visiting Drinkwater and the other towns as far as Milestone. I was more than surprised at the many farmers that I met that had never seen THE GUIDE, and that were not members of our association, many living so close to town. I found that we had some very live associations and some, I am sorry to say, were almost worse than dead. I found some who had only had one meeting since the Prince Albert convention. Members would say to me: "What is the use of joining if we never meet?" I pointed out to them that perhaps they did not do their part when a meeting was called. But during the few days I spent on the Soo Line I took many subscriptions to THE GUIDE and also got several of our local officers to take out life memberships. I hope all officers of our local associations will take them out this fall and get all their members that can afford it to do likewise. As I have often said, every man that ships a car of grain owes that much to the association. Let us have three thousand life members by the end of the year. It can easily be done. Let us see which association will send in the largest number. Some of our local associations have promised me that they would send in ten this fall. I only wish I had time to canvass our members, which would mean covering the ground where we have associations. I have attended many picnics during the last two months. Many have been reported in THE GUIDE, but should like to see a report of the Neary and Church-

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bridge associations, with their programme. Let every member get busy. By each one getting a new member and every life member another life member we would simply double our membership. You all know what that would mean.

A. G. HAWKES.

SIR WILFRID'S TOUR

The foremost man of our Dominion has been here and has seen and heard for himself, the province of Saskatchewan and her people. The Grain Growers in no uncertain sound have made it possible for Sir Wilfrid to know for himself what our people think should be done regarding the terminal elevators. True, he or his government may not altogether agree with us, but we are convinced that no public warehouse man should be permitted to tamper with the commodity in his custody or to make private gain by delivering an article similar to, instead of the article he received in store; and the only way to do this is to put the warehouse in charge of some capable authority having no financial interest in the goods stored, and whose only interest is to deliver intact the very goods received in trust. In this case it is necessary for such authority to have full control of warehouse and machinery.

At every place in Saskatchewan where Sir Wilfrid spoke our people met him, and no doubt both our men and Sir Wilfrid were pleased to see and hear each other. At nine points the Grain Growers appeared in force. The points and chairman at each follow: Yorkton, C. A. Dunning, of Beaverdale; Melville, Chas. Lunn, of Jamin; Lannigan, D. Ross, of Strassburg; Humboldt, T. I. Hauser, of Humboldt; Prince Albert, Andrew Knox; Saskatoon, John Evans, Nutana; Regina, F. M. Gates, Fillmore; Weyburn, Frank Shepherd; Moose Jaw, H. Dorrell.

In the nature of the case definite replies could not be given, as ours is not a one man rule; and we heartily thank our men

AT MOOSE JAW FAIR



Left to Right—J. A. Maharg, Fred Palmer (Rip), J. A. Bastedo (front of team), A. G. Hawkes, W. J. Powell, R. J. Brown, W. H. Beasley, E. N. Hopkins, Jos. Seeli, Thos. Conlan, Chas. Lamb.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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who no doubt appeared before Sir Wilfrid at considerable sacrifice and in some cases perhaps timidity and presented our united convictions on these matters. No doubt the premier and those who travelled with him will have been impressed with the breadth of our organization, which presented strong, clear-headed men with a uniform request at every place where his feet touched our soil, though separated by hundreds of miles. It is true that Sir Wilfrid and his friends may know that we are not yet in a position to make our request a demand, but we misjudge him if he does not recognize in this united expression of our people a voice which cannot be wisely discarded. We thank all who took part for the way in which they responded and feel sure the opportunity thus afforded our association to express itself, and the opportunity afforded Sir Wilfrid to see and hear, will bring about the results aimed at, and thus equip us for another advance.

F. W. GREEN, Sec.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

BEAVERDALE'S VIEWS

The Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association were unfortunate in not receiving notice in time to attend the sitting of the elevator commission, both at Lanigan and Kamsack. I have therefore been instructed to forward you our views by mail as the commissioners do not, apparently, propose to hold a sitting at Saltcoats as we were led to believe would occur. Kindly lay our views before the commissioners. We herewith give our views and opinion on list of questions submitted to us. No. 1.—We consider the existing evils that a state-aided system of elevators would remedy would be low grading, short weight, excessive dockage. No. 2.—We do not think additional loading platforms would be required but rather better improved ones. We think the present system of inspection is rotten according to the numerous complaints, and believe a system of sample instead of grade would be beneficial. No. 3.—We think that a system of government ownership and government operation asked for by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association would be very satisfactory for this province. No. 4.—We think a system of government ownership combined with operation by an independent commission as suggested by the Grain Growers' Association would be very satisfactory. (a).—We think the expenditure of money by board should be responsible to government for state aid. (b).—We believe an appointee of the government and two of the Grain Growers' Association as commissioners operating the system would be satisfactory to safeguard the interests of the province. (c).—We feel confident the system would be a financial success and should save a considerable amount to the farmers and therefore all would be benefitted thereby. Elevators are known to be built on borrowed money and have been financially successful; but in the event of a deficit we think the government should finance the same temporarily and the board of commissioners should make arrangements to provide for same. (d).—Under the system we would prefer the government to handle all the grain of the province. No. 5.—In our opinion we think that new elevators should be erected at every shipping point where existing elevators cannot be purchased that meet the requirements of the executive. (a).—We would strongly recommend that the new system of elevators should be equipped with facilities for thorough cleaning, automatic weighing, carload bins, and the necessary paraphernalia for loading cars. (b).—We also think the new system should provide for handling street grain. (c).—We do not think the new system should aim at providing terminal elevators within the province. No. 6.—We do not consider any other system other than that asked for by the Grain Growers' Association would be suitable. No. 7.—We think a board of management composed of farmers using the elevators should be responsible to the government. No. 8.—We do not think there would be any objection to asking the farmers to co-operate by contributing towards the construction of elevator but some consideration should be shown the new settler. (a).—Not knowing the cost of constructing an elevator we think from five to ten per cent. of cost would be reasonable guarantee, contributed in one dollar shares to be refunded with reasonable interest when success is arrived at. No. 9.—We think such co-operation

would secure success of the scheme and would be some security to government for its loan. No. 10.—We think that government-aided elevators should be limited (until the success or failure of the scheme has been tested) to those who co-operate in construction.

C. EVEREST, Sec.

Beaverdale, Sask.

RE SASKATOON MEETING

Considerable discussion has arisen in some quarters out of the fact that the chairman of the meeting of the Grain Growers who met Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Saskatoon used his opportunity for making an irascible political speech. The resolutions which were sent to the branch associations expressed in a clear, concise and courteous manner our grievances and I venture to say were endorsed by the great body of Grain Growers in the West. But when Mr. John Evans, in his speech on the tariff, indulged in a tirade he exceeded his warrant. It should be distinctly understood, sir, that whatever was said in excess of the printed resolutions must be taken not as an opinion of the meeting, but as the private view of the speaker. It would be unfair to the members generally to make them responsible for sentiments they had had no previous opportunity of listening to. If such meetings are to be made the occasion of political rapier thrusts, then the disintegration of our association will follow at no very distant date.

BEN P. SOLOWAY, Sec.

Haleytonia, Sask.

Note.—We are all human, exceedingly liable to err, and the above shows how touchy we all are in what we call politics, and how much educational work there is to be done amongst us before we are really ready to work together for that which is best for farmers. It should be some satisfaction to us, however, to notice that many men can now use irascible language in describing the irascible child they themselves brought forth, and are looking for someone with a disposition irascible enough to kill the thing they hate to own. Still, we agree with our correspondent that every care should be taken that we do not hurt where we intend to cure.—F. W. GREEN.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER

Almost everyone believes that he can conduct a newspaper better than the man who does it. In no other line of business is there such a disposition to criticize. No other man gets as much gratuitous advice. There is a prevalent belief that a newspaper is a public forum in which everyone who desires may say whatsoever he will. But the most interesting thing to the man who is on the inside, to use a slang phrase, is the idea of those without that a newspaper falls together without effort or direction.

The other day in California the Rev. Malcolm James McLeod, a Presbyterian clergyman edited one issue of the Pasadena Star. He entered the editorial office with the young vigor of an undaunted conviction that nothing in the nature of the newspaper business presented an obstacle to a man of intelligent theories, even though the details of execution were unknown to him.

Mr. McLeod did his day's work, and the profession observing the fruit of the labor of the amateur can say that he did it well, but here is the expression of his revised convictions.

My time is now almost up as I pen this last line; my hand is almost paralyzed; my brain is befuddled, and I am free to confess that I am right glad to vacate the holy spot. Such rush and riot and disarray. Such a jumble and pot pourri. It strikes me as the daily effort to bring order out of chaos, and do it lightning quick. I am reminded of the memorable words: "The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit moved upon the face of the waters." Never shall I criticize newspaper men more. I shall pray for them. They will have my heart's forbearance henceforth and forever, the hardest worked, shortest lived, poorest paid brain workers on this weary old world of ours.

Such is the opinion of one man who tried the work and found that it was something more than idle play and listless effort.—Evening North Dakota Times.

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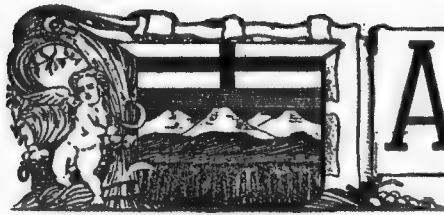
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ALBERTA SECTION

Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

From reliable sources it is ascertained that the price offered by the buyers for the choicest of Alberta beef at the present time is 2½¢. per lb., live weight, with a deduction of 5 per cent. for shrinkage. This price will net the consumer the sum of \$32.25 for a 1,400 pound steer, and assuming that the dressed weight of the steer is 55 per cent. of the live, making 770 pounds of beef, the price to the dealer is a little under \$4.20 per cwt. The average freight from Alberta to British Columbia is stated to be 54 cents for beef animals, so that it can safely be said that the dealer is able at the present time to land the Alberta steer in the Vancouver market for about 5 cents per pound. Yet the consumer in Vancouver has to pay as high as 25 cents per pound for his beef. Is there any wonder that the demand for government ownership in the meat business is growing more persistent from day to day? Another curious thing, and one which deserves ventilating is, that dressed fresh meats are now being consigned from Montreal to Vancouver over the C. P. R. in their special meat service refrigerator cars.

Returning from Vancouver a few days ago, the train the writer was travelling on was delayed for some time in the mountains by a rock slide. On the journey being pursued, after the line had been cleared, the next long stop was made at a siding called Redgrave. On this side-track the balance of the freight train which had not met with injury in the slide was standing and noticing some refrigerator cars on the train, an investigation was made. To the big surprise of our party it was found that the car examined was billed from Montreal to Vancouver, and that it had been loaded on August 12th. The accident happened on August 22nd, so a fairly fast trip was being made with this consignment. The question naturally arose as to what the freight rate could be on supplies of this kind from Montreal to Vancouver and why it was necessary to have fresh meat shipped from that long distance, when the natural supply market for Vancouver was so much closer.

These are the facts. What do you think of it and what are you going to do about it?

UP AGAINST THE COMBINE

The members of the Loma Union would like to get the name of a firm or dealer who would be willing to sell lumber by the carload direct to the consumer. Some time ago one of our members tried to buy a carload of lumber from a firm in British Columbia and they referred him to a Calgary firm and this firm again referred him to a high River dealer, bringing the matter once more close to home. By this it will be seen that one B. C. firm at least will not do anything with an individual person, or order, although the order was for a carload lot. If anyone can give the name of an individual firm we shall be greatly obliged.

W. H. OLLIFFE, Sec.

Arrowood.

One more case of bucking up against the same old combine, and the demand for cheaper lumber. How this demand will be met it is hard to say, the lumbermen seem to think that the right way is by putting a larger duty on lumber coming from the United States. To me it seems as though this is only an excuse as I have been informed that the average price of lumber is as high, if not higher, across the line than it is here. One thing is known, that is the lumbermen of the States are doing all they possibly can to get hold of the Canadian logs, so the chances are the duty would not cut much figure, as all are in the same boat and are determined to hold out for the highest possible price that can be secured. Possibly when everything is figured out the lumbermen do not care much for this sort of thing as the old patient consumer has to pay every time. Wonder what kind of a case could be worked up under Mackenzie King's anti-combine law? There is no doubt the present high prices are

hindering development on the prairies and something must be done in the matter.

A short time ago some B. C. lumber firms advertised as independent firms and asked for orders in carload quantities from the consumers. The advertisements have not been running lately, but one member of the U. F. A. wrote for quotations and received them. The answers showed that the firms were not quite independent of the combine, for although the quotations showed that a saving of nine dollars per thousand could be made there was a little sting in the quotations which reduced the saving to nothing. This was a clause to the effect that in no circumstance could lumber be shipped to towns in which there were regular lumber dealers. Another firm wrote that they only supplied the consumers at points where there are no regular retailers or where mill owners operate retail yards. What is the good of quotations of this kind? The retailers are all over the country and in fact some of them are so determined to have everything that is going that they have opened up yards many miles away from the railway. There is nothing left for the poor consumer unless the combine can be smashed. They are firmly entrenched and are reaping big pockets from the profits of the consumer. Their stories are generally pretty well told too, for the mill owner on being questioned says that he is not making a living out of the business; everything goes in wages, freight rates, etc. The retailer says he can hardly make ends meet as the lumberman is taking too big a slice out of the gingerbread. The farmer knows he has to pay everyone and kicks, while the railway company says nothing but takes everything that comes along. Something is radically wrong and an adjustment must be found somewhere and at some time. Can Mackenzie King do it?

E. J. F.

RESTRICT THE SUITS

The members of Millet Union believe that nothing is gained by taking cases before the privy council for argument, and when discussing the killing of cattle on railway tracks at the last meeting passed the following resolutions: "Whereas, the province of Alberta is suing the C. P. R. for the sum of twenty-six million dollars, due on taxes, such suit now pending before the privy council of Great Britain, in view of past decisions of like nature will be reversed in favor of the C. P. R.; We, the members of the Millet Branch of the U. F. A., believe and will hereby urge upon our provincial government that it is not judicial but political argument that is needed and that henceforth no case of purely Canadian import should ever be carried beyond the Supreme Court of Canada."

ROBERT C. YOUNG, Sec.

Millet.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT SUGGESTED

The last regular meeting of Cowley Union drew a large number of members to Cowley in spite of the busy season. The union had an interesting discussion on the subjects of district conventions, farmers' candidates, meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Lighthart railway case. Fishburn Union, having taken up the first two subjects, had written asking our views and while the district convention idea met with general approval and was specially referred to our general purpose committee to arrange with the other unions for, the second subject was turned down, it being agreed that such action was not to the best interests of the U. F. A., and that we should not meddle with politics further than pledging any candidates who may run, to support the demands of the U. F. A. The standing committee was also instructed to arrange about the delegates from this union to the deputation which will meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Lighthart was asked if he had any further information or correspondence

about his railway case. He told the meeting he had placed the matter in legal hands for advice and that he had not heard from his lawyers yet. While this statement brought no new information to light it resulted in the following motion being adopted: "That this union is of the opinion that the U. F. A. should raise a fund by special assessment of all the members for the purpose of retaining a legal adviser and for fighting cases which appeared to be of general importance to the farming community. It was pointed out that as long as we confine ourselves to resolutions and protests little notice will be given of our grievances, that no individual farmer can afford to fight corporations in the courts and the mere fact of our having such a backing ready to use if necessary will at all times compel at least respectful treatment of our appeal.

Complaint was made about the state of several fields and localities here. Weeds are growing unchecked in these spots and inquiries were made about the weed inspector. The secretary was instructed to write the department of agriculture and enquire if anyone had been appointed and also to state that his presence was needed. The members report fair crops of wheat, but hay and oats will be short.

J. KEMMIS, Sec.

Cowley.

UNIONS PRESENT CASE

During the two full hours allotted for the purpose at Edmonton, from 12 till two o'clock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the recipient of addresses, petitions, and requests from numerous deputations at the Board of Trade rooms in the King Edward Hotel.

The first deputation to meet Sir Wilfrid was from the farmers of Edmonton, Clover Bar and Strathcona districts. They were introduced by F. H. Herbert, of Strathcona, and presented their requests in a most business-like manner, which was very favorably commented on by all present.

F. C. Clare, of the Edmonton Local Union, A. F. A., forwarded resolutions dealing with the encouragement of the chilled meat industry, and the grievances arising from the mixing of grain at lake elevators. Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, presented a memo of arguments in favor of the government control of terminal elevators in order to remedy existing conditions. J. E. Jackson, of Clover Bar, presented a petition asking for stricter laws governing the liability of the railways for cattle killed on the tracks and for better cattle guards.

Joshua Fletcher, Strathcona, expressed the views of the deputation on the tariff and endorsed the views expressed by the Grain Growers' Association at Brandon. He asked for duty-free farm implements.

The Premier's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying, thanked the farmers for the businesslike manner in which they had presented their views, and made the same answers to the requests as at other points.

A delegation from the Retail Merchants of Edmonton with H. Y. Burnett as spokesman, presented a protest to legislation for the co-operative companies which he said had been a failure in Eastern Canada. Sir Wilfrid, in reply, said that there was co-operation and co-operation. The general principle of co-operation was of enormous benefit. All depended on the conditions. To a general law of which all could take advantage with favor to none, there could be no objection.

CROPS ARE GOOD

In sending in the second report of Ethelwyn Union I have to report a membership of twenty-five fully paid up, and every prospect of the number being considerably increased at an early date. We will have a good strong union in this district. Crops are being harvested now and there will be a good yield considering the year we have had.

H. A. L. MACDONALD, Sec. Ethelwyn.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER, - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS, - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM, - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

FORMING CEMETERY COMPANY

Dewberry Union is trying to secure from the Dominion government a grant of land for cemetery purposes, as there is no burial place nearer than about thirty-five miles from where we propose having it. We have been advised by the department that the grant will be made subject to certain conditions, one of which is that we must furnish evidence of incorporation under the provincial statute. We do not quite understand what will be required or what the cost will be, so we have applied for assistance in the matter.

W. H. ANDERSON, Sec.

Dewberry.

(I understand that what will be required is a certificate of incorporation under the ordinance respecting cemeteries, and have sent the members a copy of same for their guidance. E. J. F.)

TOFIELD GETS CONTRACTS

Tofield Union is keeping up the good work in securing contracts to the proposed co-operative pork packing plant, and has just forwarded a second supply aggregating a further guarantee of 205 hogs per annum. This makes over 500 hogs that Tofield members have promised. If all the unions would do the same thing how long would it be before we secured the plant and had it in proper working order?

JAMES FLETCHER, Sec.

Kingman.

HOLDEN GETTING BUSY

The members of the Holden Union send greetings, and at a meeting of the Union held on August 6th it was decided to ask the general secretary to pay us a visit sometime during September, and give us a talk on the work of the association. The 'railroad question as described in Circular No. 7 was adopted, and the tariff question was thoroughly discussed and we are not in favor of the duty on any articles as we believe it only helps the rich.

G. F. STORY, Sec.

Holden.

SENDING A DELEGATE

At a special meeting of Robert Kerr Union held recently it was decided to send Mr. John Hescott, our local president, as a delegate to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Lethbridge on August 31. Our membership is now sixteen but there are several yet who seem to be satisfied with their present conditions and have not joined the ranks of the U. F. A. The pork packing plant has also been up for discussion but it was laid over until we got more of our members together.

D. JAMES, Sec.

Pincher Creek.

MORE RAILWAY TROUBLES

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Stettler Union, held on August 6th last. "Whereas, the crops along the C. N. R. lines running north and south of Stettler are exposed to damage by live stock, it has been resolved by the Stettler Union to urge the said railway company to erect fences, cattle guards and provide fire guards along their line as the provisions of the Statute of Alberta calls for. Such work to be done at once, as many farmers are already suffering considerable loss in consequence of the failure of the railway company to comply with the Act."

H. A. STEELE, Sec.

Stettler.

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of Keho Union and we earnestly request the executive to immediately take steps to have this important question brought before the local unions of Alberta, also that the government be thus given an early opportunity of purchasing the necessary grain for seed purposes, further that the executive take immediate steps to have this matter brought before the government.

"That, whereas, the present crop in many parts of the province is a total failure and there will not be enough seed in many parts of the province, especially in the south, nor will the farmers be in a position to pay cash for same in the spring, we do unanimously adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we ask the Alberta government to immediately take steps to purchase good seed wheat and hold same until next spring, and that they do also make provision to sell this wheat on time, the farmers to give notes due November 1st, 1911, and that the government shall handle this wheat at cost, and thus make the price lower to the farmer who must needs get his seed wheat in this way."

WESLEY A. BUCK, Sec.
Noble.

GOOD WORK DONE

In the absence of secretary-treasurer, R. L. Shaw, the undersigned has been deputed to fill the position for Rose View Union for a short time. At the last regular meeting official circular No. 6 was read and proved very interesting. In regard to leases for grazing purposes the following motion was made: "That this union is of the opinion that no one individual should be able to lease more than from one to ten sections of land for grazing purposes, the same to prove to the satisfaction of the land agent that he or she is a bona fide settler and stock raiser, the said stock raiser to live on the said lease or in the immediate vicinity, and the said lease not to be granted for a period of more than five years."

"Resolved, that we, Roseview Union No. 63, most heartily endorse the resolution made by Bell Camp Union respecting future construction of railroads."

The whole union was unanimous in endorsing Lowden Lake Union in regard to the proposition that the central executive make arrangements to secure binder twine. In regard to the Lighthart case and the resolution presented by Cowley Union we are prepared to endorse any action the central executive may take, and are prepared to put up our share of the expense if the executive take action in bringing the railroad to task for wanton carelessness. This Union believes that Russia should have the privilege of sending all the eggs into Canada she wishes, also farming implements free of duty. We believe we can compete with Russia or any other country if the people are so minded. We had some interesting correspondence with our old friend Briggs and can see an order for a few tons of goods in sight for him. It is a pity we have not a few more men of the stamp of Briggs willing to carry out the spirit of co-operation.

Carbon.
W. H. T. OLIVE.

PROTECTED FROM PRAIRIE FIRES

Kasimir Union is coming to the front, and at the last meeting held on July 23rd, six new members entered their names on the roll book. The principal topic under discussion at this meeting was how to prevent and protect our property against prairie fires. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. D. R. Easter, W. W. Walker and Leo Cutler was appointed to decide upon some plan of guarding against fires. This committee decided to burn fire guards, and this was done last Thursday. The farmers are all greatly interested in the Union.

Rosemead.
W. E. PATE, Sec.

MAKE SUBJECT KNOWN

At a meeting of the Keho Union held recently the question of Initiative, Referendum and Recall was discussed at some length and it was thought that the farmers need educating in regard to same: "Therefore, be it resolved, that our secretary write to the executive asking them if it would not be advisable to print

a number of pamphlets on this question, and forward copies to each local union, said locals to see that the copies are distributed to the best advantage."

WESLEY A. BUCK, Sec.
Noble.

FAVOR FREE IMPLEMENTS

Great Bend Union had the regular meeting on July 22nd. The committees on picnic were unavoidably absent but the proceeds, amounting to \$15.65, had been handed to the treasurer. A successful program of sports and a good social time was reported by visitors present. The meeting was unanimous in favor of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. Scotland for the prizes donated by him for the sports at picnic. The members were in favor of reserving the vacant government lands in this vicinity for wood, etc. The game law was discussed but nothing definite was done at this meeting. A discussion on the tariff on farm implements brought out the following opinions and resolutions:

"Whereas, the farmers of the Canadian West have to compete in the open markets of the world without protection, preference or subsidy, and, whereas, after the duty was taken off cream separators several different separators were manufactured in Canada and were able to compete successfully with foreign separators, other implements which farmers need to start their farms could be manufactured as successfully as cream separators. One implement firm boasts of being the largest under the British flag, and yet claims to need protection. Britishers are not noted for handicapping their competitors in commerce or sports." A resolution in favor of the removal of tariff on farm implements was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

C. J. NORTON, Sec.
Content.

PEARCE UNION GROWING

The second meeting of Pearce Union was held on August 1st, and on the roll being called ten members responded. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. Quinsey was called upon for a speech, which he delivered in splendid style. The call was then made for new members and six responded, and on a further call for membership fees thirteen members handed in their dollars. Then we started in for business. It was moved by Messrs. Rands and Williams: "That this Union be called Pearce Union, and that our next meeting be held at the same place." Mr. P. M. Tolley and Mr. F. R. Dalzell were appointed delegates to wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Lethbridge. The secretary was instructed to secure prices on scales and also on coal in carload lots. Messrs. Corigan and Leevrick were instructed to get prices on flour and feed. The meeting then adjourned till the first Monday in September.

F. R. DALZELL, Sec.
Monarch.

PORK PACKING CONTRACTS

The membership of Cumberland Union is now nineteen, and we will grow some yet. At our last meeting it was decided to take this year's binder twine from Mr. C. W. Parke, of Red Deer. Our old subject, the pork packing agreement, was brought up again, and it was decided that every member should make it his duty to push the matter for all it was worth. Four more agreements were signed and several more promised. In regard to crop prospects the general opinion was that our crops looked remarkably good compared with other districts, and although we will not get the same quality or quantity as in former years, still we have no right to complain.

K. E. M. SWALLING, Sec.
Balermo.

ONOWAY MEETING

The meeting of the Onoway branch of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in L. A. Givenette's store, not a very large number being present. After roll call, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved, after which three new members were enrolled. The Canadian Northern Railway, which is at present making headway through this settlement, brought before the meeting the problem of cattle being killed on the track, all present being interested, but nothing definite was done. All correspondence



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It stands for unequalled merit, entire reliability and invariable uniformity in

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of all kinds. It means that goods so marked are of Winchester make and "Winchester make" means the highest quality of guns and ammunition that can be produced. For your protection always look for the Red W.

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DUNN BROTHERS

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The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.

of interest to members was then read by the secretary-treasurer, A. A. Brown. Then followed a discussion of whether cattle should be allowed to run at large or whether the union should agree to have all bulls closed up. This also was left for further discussion. It was then decided that the next meeting be held 7.30 p.m. on the third of September, at Onoway school house.

AMALGAMATION EFFECTED

Mr. Tregillus, vice-president of the U. F. A., and Mr. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, spoke at the meeting at Loma early in July with reference to the organization of a local union at that point and it was resolved to organize, but the chairman had stated that a union had been recently formed at Arrowood, which was very near, and he suggested that they join this union and so make a good membership. The farmers present thought this would be

a good idea and the chairman asked the secretary of Arrowood Union to call a meeting of the members to discuss the matter. On July 30th a meeting was held at Loma and all present thought it advisable to dissolve the Arrowood Union and form a new one to embrace both districts. All the officers, therefore, resigned and new officers were elected as follows: I. Terbourg, president; S. Harrow, vice-president; Walter H. Olliffe, secretary-treasurer. Six new members handed in their names, making a total membership of sixteen at the present time and there is every prospect of this number being considerably augmented at an early date, as Loma is more central and is also more thickly populated. It was decided to change the name of the union to Loma, and the regular meeting date was set for the second Saturday in the month during the summer, with the intention of meeting oftener in the winter as the farmers have more time then.

WALTER H. OLLIFFE, Sec.
Arrowood.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five. This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIPT FOR SALE cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE, N.E. 1/4 SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10, West, third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; 1/4 mile from Railway Survey; Price, \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Luxemburg, Sask. 3-6

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—AN IMPROVED 1/4 SECTION IN good locality, on easy terms.—Address: H. Bebbington, Yellow Grass, Sask. 4-3

POTATOES WANTED

WANTED — A CARLOAD OF POTATOES. Please send prices by September 15th, 1910. Address: The Farmers' Exchange Co., Ltd., Barons, Alta. 5-2

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPS—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock.—P. Johnson, Greenway, Man.

SHEEP FOR SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE — TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dahn, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 175, R.4. 3-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additional to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A.D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 EACH. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, 88 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask., breeder.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—MAY FARROWS. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

P. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00.

Subscriber.—I have a heifer that just came in fresh and her bag is caked and is red, and in front of her bag is a bunch about the size of two fists. It feels as though it was full of matter. Will you please tell me through THE GUIDE what I can do for her?

Ans.—Three times a day ferment the udder with hot water and thoroughly hand rub and massage the enlargements. Twice daily rub in mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and fluid extracts of poke root and belladonna leaves. Give half an ounce each of saltpeter and fluid extract of poke root in water twice daily for three days, then reduce the dose one half.

E. R. S., Ferry Point, Alta.—I have a running horse that has a contracted hoof

Ques.—I filed on a homestead in Saskatchewan and built a shack, and now have to leave the country on business. Can I sell the shack without violating the homestead laws?

Ans.—No. You are not allowed to sell the shack, but when you leave the homestead notify the Dominion Land Office of Winnipeg that you are doing so, and they will then collect the price of the shack from the man who takes your homestead and will turn the money over to you.

and both ankles puffed, and when I saw your free offer to send an answer through THE GUIDE I thought I would write at once and see if you could tell me what is good for my horse.

Ans.—Have the following blisters made up: Pulve Cantharides, 1 dram; Vaseline, 8 drams; mix well and rub in around coronet once a week, leaving on thirty-six hours. Then work off the grease well. Also the following: Hydrate Iodide, Rube, 1 dram; Vaseline, 6 drams; mix well and rub well into puffs, leave on 48 hours, then work off the grease well. Repeat in three or four weeks.

Truro.—At what age should a heifer (reared normally) have her four full brood teeth?

Ans.—At three years.

Read! Study!!

THE FOLLOWING FOUR REASONS

given by Mr. David Nesbit, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Swan River, why the various local associations should carry a card in The Guide calling attention to their meetings.

1. To refresh the members' memories as to the meeting dates. We often hear the remark made, "I intended to be at that meeting but it slipped my mind."

2. For the information of visitors from other branches, who, if aware that a meeting was taking place, would be pleased to attend.

3. To increase the usefulness of The Guide and get into the habit of referring frequently to it. There is never any difficulty in getting readers of The Guide to attend meetings; the difficulty is to find the best means of advertising meetings. The experience of Trade Unions shows, I think, that a card in the official paper where every member of a family knows just where to find it, is a most effective means to this end.

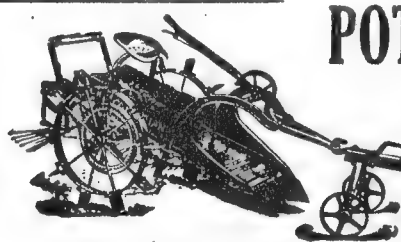
4. It puts the branch in touch with the manufacturing and commercial world.

We believe every Grain Grower in the West will appreciate the force of the above arguments and will favor the insertion of the card of his local association in The Guide.

The price has been made as low as possible, only \$4.00 per line per year. A four line card similar to that carried by the Swan River Association will cost \$16.00.

Kindly take this matter up at your next meeting and let us have an order for your card.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



POTATO MACHINERY

The O.K. Canadian Two-Horse Elevator Digger will dig your crop and do it well. If you are in need of a digger you can do no better than to secure one of our machines. Write for our catalogue and prices.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
122 Stone Road - - - GALT, Ontario
We have a transfer house at Winnipeg

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

The Manitoba Elevator Commission has purchased forty-seven more elevators during the past week making a total of 157 structures in the government line. Members of the commission state that the elevators are being patronized almost exclusively by the farmers at the shipping points where they have been opened.

Following are the line elevators, with their capacities, that have been purchased during the past week: From Northern Elevator Co.; Crystal City, 14,000; Dunrea, 22,000; Elva, 16,000; Griswold, 23,000; Greenway, 33,000; Hamiota, 20,000; Kenton, 25,000; Lenore, 25,000; Margaret, 25,000; Miami, 32,000; Nesbitt, 26,000; Najindra, 17,000; Ninga, 16,000; Plumas, 22,000; Reston, 16,000; Rathwell, 23,000; Swan Lake, 33,000; Strathclair, 33,000; Shoal Lake, 26,000; Treherne, 22,000; Virden, 35,000.

From North Star Elevator Co.; McAuley, 25,000; Elliott Siding, 25,000; Myrtle, 25,000; Binscarth, 31,000.

From Imperial Elevator Co.; Mather, 30,000; Medora, 30,000; Miniota, 30,000; Napinka, 30,000; Snowflake, 30,000; Virden, 30,000.

From International Elevator Co.; Griswold, 28,000; Pipestone, 28,000; Graysville, 28,000; Private, Shoal Lake, 75,000; Stevenfield, 28,000.

From British American Elevator Co.; Gilbert Plains, 37,000.

From farmers' companies and private parties: Lenore, 30,000; McAuley, 25,000; Wheatland, 25,000; Mowbray, 30,000; Hargrave, 25,000; Crystal City, 72,000; Strathclair, 30,000.



JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

I WANT YOUR

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS

NOW and all the time. I always pay more than your local store, and pay cash. I also pay the express both ways, and look after your fillers, but I want the GENUINE ARTICLE, and they must be free from all dirt and nest stain. Keep your hens laying now and all winter. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN,

N.C. LIVE POULTRY WANTED | 377 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

Impossible

Jim: What do you think of a mother's day?

Jack: Impossible! It would be the cook's day out.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OFFICERS
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 Pres. Gen. of the World's Sunshine Societies - - Mrs. Cynthia W. Alden
 96 Fifth Avenue, New York
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 Mrs. Biggs.

OBJECTS
 To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the Fresh Air Home and Girls' Club.

MOTTO
 Love is an Endless Chain
 A tiny, loving thought
 Its way to action sought
 Became a helpful deed
 Filling a brother's need,
 Then this—before it knew—
 Was given work to do,
 Nerving a boyish arm
 To lift a child from harm
 Whose tear became a smile,
 A sorrow to beguile
 From one who thereon found
 Courage for a duty's round,
 And sang a song of cheer
 For others, toiling near,
 Who heard, and went their way
 With lighter hearts, all day!
 —By Aldis Dunbar.

TO CURE THE BLUES
 Dear Friends:—Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch with her quaint humor and sound common sense is always a source of great joy to me and I hope her writings will also prove a pleasure to my readers. "The way to be cheerful," says Mrs. Wiggs, "is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when your own is a most bustin', to keep on believing the sun is

shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut." This is certainly sound philosophy, but it is not altogether easy to apply it to a serious fit of the blues. And yet we all know people who seem to do it successfully. A cheerful woman, said recently that when she was prone to feelings of depression, she had learned to conquer it by forcing herself to sing a bright joyous song, or to play a lively air on the piano, whenever she felt an attack coming on. Try this, dear readers, and you will be surprised how quickly the clouds will roll away.
 MARGARET.

 Mrs. David Grey Sutfew of the American Stitchery Club of Lynton and Lynmouth, North Devon, England, sends a most interesting account of her sunshine work among the members of the Four Score Branch in England. She particularly desires that we remember Mrs. Mary Curtiss Huish, Prospect, North Devon, England, whose birthday came in February, but was not published because of unavoidable delay in reporting to headquarters. Mrs. Mary Lang, another Four Score member same address. When Mrs. Sutfew called on these two old ladies, Mrs. Huish said, "I be glad



Mount Zion School, Pleasanton, Alta.

to see you. You said I would get some cards from Canada on my birthday, and I never did. Mary Winter she had more than one—she told me so." Although it is long past her anniversary, can't we each send her a pretty card or word of greeting to make up for her disappointment. Remember it takes a two cent stamp to take a post card to England.

SUNSHINE WORK

Miss Muna McDonald of 4876 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, sends a very interesting report of the work being done by the Westmount Sunshine Boys' Club, for the newsboys of that city. Interested in the newsboys because of the large place he fills, the city ought to be interested in him because of the promises he holds. Business men ought to take off their hats to the newsboys of ten years of age who earn their own living. Some are orphans and some help support a widowed mother or invalid father; some clear-eyed boy who all too early is called into the battle of life to play a man's part—doing the work of men and women.

If Mrs. Browning were living to-day, she would write a poem on the needs of a poor boy in a great city. The city cares for the blind and the deaf; why should it not care for its most gifted children? For these newsboys with their marvellous promise for the world of finance, trade and politics.

In order to help the newsboys of Montreal, Miss Muna McDonald has spent a great part of her life in the Sunshine work and the step she now is anxious to take is to build a club room where attractive

meetings, educational classes and physical training with capable instructors, could be held, and then to extend the work to other departments which would be of benefit to the newsboys. For five years in succession the newsboys have been entertained by the Westmount Club at Christmas. If any of Montreal old boys read these few lines I hope they will write to Miss McDonald and give her the heartiest support which her loving and self-sacrificing work demands.
 MARGARET.

TO SUNSHINE CHICKS

If anyone has not received his membership card please write again and I will forward at once.
 MARGARET.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS

I know a funny little boy—
 The happiest ever born;
 His face is like a beam of joy,
 Although his clothes are torn.
 I saw him tumble on his nose,
 And waited for a groan,
 But how he laughed! Do you suppose
 He struck his funny bone?
 There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
 His laugh is something grand;
 Its ripples overrun his cheeks
 Like waves on snowy sand.
 He laughs the moment he awakes,
 And till the day is done;
 The schoolroom for a joke he takes—
 His lessons are but fun.
 No matter how the day may go,
 You cannot make him cry;
 He's worth a dozen boys I know,
 Who pout and mope and sigh.

ADDING TO INCOME

Dear Margaret:—I am a farmer's wife and a mother, and although encumbered with the usual number of cares and duties which farm life brings, I have found pleasure in the use of amateur photography, as a means of adding to our family income. The expense of purchasing a 4 x 5 camera and outfit is not large. The novelty and change from the routine of household duties will relax the strain on tired body and nerves, and will repay one for the time spent in becoming proficient in the art. Soon your friends and neighbors will become interested in the choice collection of pictures you have made of your home and family. With their interest will come a desire to have similar collection of their little ones at home, surrounded by pets and toys, such as cannot be obtained at the gallery of a professional photographer. Next your little purse will be filled with the proceeds from your work, and many are the necessities and luxuries which you will be able to obtain as a pleasant surprise to your family, without embarrassment to them or loss of time or inconvenience to you. And the exercise in the open air with your camera as a companion, will bring the roses back to the pale cheeks of mothers who add to the family income by sewing and are thus deprived of the enjoyment of the beauties of nature and of God's glorious sunshine.
 MRS. F. C. M.
 Killarney.
 Dear Friend:—Many thanks for interesting letter. I am sure your suggestion is a good one for both mothers and daughters. Glad to hear from you again.

A JAPANESE BOY

Dear Margaret:—I am a Japanese boy in America and am studying the English language. It was very difficult to me at first, but now it is not so hard, and I have been attending school one and a half years. When I first came to this country I understood our teacher's questions, and I can answer about them the same as the American boys and girls, and they are very fond of me. I can't compose—I would like to learn German and French. Of course I study Japanese too. I would like to go over to your beautiful country and I must study your nation a few years. If you can send me a letter please tell me about your schools. Hoping you are in great health.
 GEORGE TAKEUCHI.
 635 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.
 Glad to have your letter, no doubt some of the

S. G. members will be glad to write to you. Perhaps you can write and give a description of the Japanese customs.
 MARGARET.

WILL HELP

Dear Margaret:—Some time ago I sent my first letter to your Sunshine Guild, asking for a membership card. But I did not receive one. Would you please send me one now? I would like to join your Guild very much. Does a collection card cost anything, and how much? Hoping that I can soon be of some help to you and wishing your Guild every success.
 HEIDI MULLER.
 Silver Grove, Sask.

Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am forwarding membership card and cannot understand why you have had no answer to first letter. Will send membership cards. The collection cards are free to all applying for them. The emergency fund cards will soon be necessary as already many applications have been made for relief.
 MARGARET.

LETTER WENT ASTRAY

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading the Sunshine Guild for a long time and think the work is fine. Some time ago my brother and I sent twenty-five cents each for a badge and have not received them yet. We would be very much pleased to get them. You will find enclosed 25 cents to be used where it is needed. I will also send a pair of infants shoes. You will receive these after the letter.
 ADA CRISS.
 Spruce Grove, Alta.

I am afraid your letter went astray as I have no entry of that name. Glad to welcome you to our Guild. The children's badges will be ready in a few days and I shall be delighted to forward them together with membership cards.
 MARGARET.

TRUE SUNSHINERS

Dear Margaret:—Although we have not written for a long time, we have tried to be little Sunshine workers every day. Our neighbor, Mrs. Smith, has two dear little girls. We love to go over and mind them some times. We wrote a Sunshine letter and post card to Mrs. Black. We bring in wood for mamma. I washed the sink to-day. I have been gathering seeds. I guess we will close for this time, from
 HAZEL and NORA LEWIS.
 Crandell.

Hearty welcome to Sunshine. Your report of work done is very fine. I am indeed glad to have two such loyal Sunshine Chicks.
 MARGARET.

A SAD LOSS

A. M., Saskatoon:—To lose your beloved husband after nearly fifty years of wedded life must be as if your very life was divided. But, oh, what lovely memories you have and still more lovely hopes. As you say at eighty-two there cannot be long to wait, and your dear one is longing for you, even as you are for him. May you have glad courage and hope till that day comes. Write often and let me cheer you if I can.
 MARGARET.

PREACHING NO GOOD

"One who loves you," Wawanson:—I remember you quite well—Thank you for the information I will gladly pass it on. I can understand how difficult your life in the work-room is. "Preaching" to the girls is no good; it never does good to anyone. You can only let the influence of the kind and loving actions of your daily life, tell among them: Write often and tell me how I can help you.
 MARGARET.

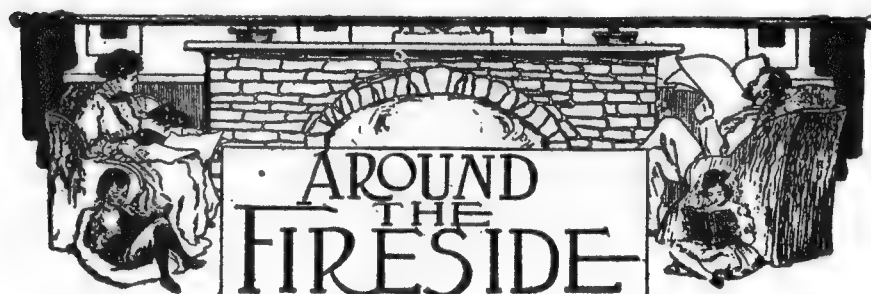
"Old Maid of Forty", Edmonton:—I thank you so warmly for your loving message. Tell your good father I am very happy he finds a little interest in my page. There is nothing more beautiful than a loving daughter. Thank you for your present. Write often.
 MARGARET.

"Violet," Regina:—You can hardly realize what a happy resting-place it is to me to have a letter speaking as yours does of home, happiness, and unbroken love. Cherish these days, dear. What you say of your mother is very beautiful. Give my love to all the dear home-folks.—MARGARET.

Irene Forsberg:—Glad to have your membership slip. Will forward card to-day. Thanks for stamps.
 MARGARET.

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.

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FARM BOOKKEEPING
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 BRANDON, MANITOBA



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

The New Fall Dress Goods

September at our doors—the brief Western summer vanished—there was but a glimpse as it flew past. All the new fall dress goods again displayed in endless array and variety upon shelves and counters and tables everywhere in all the dry goods stores, large and small, each vying with each other to catch the season's trade.

Dark colors, rougher surfaces and heavier fabrics are the marked features of all the new goods. An exhaustive enquiry reveals as usual the truth of the old proverb "There's nothing new under the sun." Greens and blues and browns and reds, very dark shades, of course, masquerade under such euphonious titles as "aloes, airo, camias and rockies" to express what are really the old time dark shades of green; amethyst, blirliol, iris, althea and anemone stand for the blue shades, while chamelle and vanilla indicate the brown shades and praline does duty as a new name for the old dark burnt sort of red. Dark steel greys are also in evidence. Make no mistake, only the dark, some of them very dark, shades of any of the colors are showing. To have a light suit now means to have an old fashioned suit. Something had to be done to render good clothing old-fashioned, so since the styles in making refused to budge, the scheme of making the colors old fashioned was evolved successfully, hence you may wear only very dark colors instead of last season's very light ones if you hope to keep in sight of Dame Fashion. She is a flighty lady and keeps her devotees on the jump.

The colors disposed of we now come to fabrics. As you enter the arena of dress goods first on the list, not the most popular, but still there stands the hopsacking, so popular and so very troublesome some seventeen years ago. The hopsacking is the basket weave. The threads are woven in strips of flat skeins of threads rather than in single threads, hence a very loosely woven material results which sags very much if cut on the bias, and being an all-wool goods it has considerable weight and sags all the worse on that account. It is a beautiful material to look at but most trying to make up, and the wise woman who wants a good wearing gown and one that will give satisfaction will never buy a hopsacking, however alluring its sheen or its reasonable price, which is this year \$1.25 per yard, whereas, seventeen years ago it sold for \$1.50 in Ontario.

Mystifying Titles

"Knop" cloth is the odd name selected to mystify the readers of a catalog who contemplate a purchase of dress material. It is in reality only the old-time nigger-head stuff that with the loose, lumpy sort of surface, only this year there is a lump irregularly every inch or so, whereas, in other years the cloth was strewn very closely with the lumps; \$1.75 is the price. "Rockies" is the name of a diagonal cloth that has a raised ridge or loose twilled, 1-8 inch stripe, alternating with an 1-8 inch stripe of plain weave, almost but not quite the very same shade. To the imaginative mind its similarity to a mountain range indicated by the alternations of the high raised stripe and the low plain stripe probably suggested the name "Rockies" to this very handsome heavy cloth, which comes in many of the dark shades, 48 inches wide and \$1.75 to \$2.00 per yard.

Sangler is the somewhat startling name of a very modest inoffensive material that, if you saw it yourself without the aid of suggestion from the manager of the dress goods department you would have said, "Here's the 'homespun' back again," a little finer but quite as attractive as ever. The price is from 85 cents to \$1.25 per yard.

A pretty serviceable and new diagonal cloth in shot effect (why say shot effect; it means changeable shades produced by using one solid color, say brown in the warp and one solid color, say blue, in woof or filling) is shown. The twill is a little more pronounced than the ordinary serge weave. The price varies greatly, ranging from 75 cents to \$2.00 per yard. West of England suitings such as go into men's suits in shades of dark olives, browns and greys still hold their enviable place. This material comes 54 inches wide and at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard. Large invisible checks are to the front, too. The check showing plainly only at the corners made by the check stripes crossing each other. At these crossings yarns are loosely twisted and thrown above the regular surface of the cloth.



Bachelors Washing Dishes

giving an unusual spotted effect, for the threads forming the checks are bright reds, etc., and show up very well. The general appearance of this cloth without the check spots is like heavy chevrot. This too is 48 inches wide and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard.

Mottled Tweeds

There are some very handsome mottled tweeds come to stay awhile, evidently, judging by their numbers and quantity and durability. The same quality exactly that sold four or five years ago for the long winter coats. This year, owing to the prevalence of heavier materials for all suitings these tweeds are to do service in suits as well as in the long winter coat. There can't be a doubt of it—diagonal cloths have the season. Even silks are coming in the diagonal weave, something never known before perhaps. As might be anticipated the manufacturers of cloths are in collusion with the pattern makers. This season's trend is to slim figures, narrow skirts, narrow coats. This means that more sections of patterns could be laid upon one width of material, and therefore, fewer yards would be needed for a narrow suit than for a full one. The manufacturer "got wise" in time. In expectation of the narrow patterns he brought out a narrow cloth. Very few of the last year widths prevail this year. They are clipped off a good six to eight inches in the width, thereby saving him a fine margin of profit. In saving of wools, of course, he sells the goods at the same or greater price than when he wove the same quality wider. The trouble is to come, too, for never, never will recede in price, however large the shrinkage in cost of production

is. When we get the wider goods again we'll pay a wider price, be sure; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Note.—Any Fireside reader wishing samples of new goods may make application to the page and if the purpose and price of material desired are stated an effort will be made to select the samples under the personal supervision of a competent judge. Be careful to send full name and address written plainly.

Yet Freedom, yet thy banner, torn, but flying,
Streams like the thunderstorm against the wind;
Thy trumpet voice, though broken now and dying,
The loudest still the tempest leaves behind;
Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the rind,
Chopp'd by the are, looks rough and little worth,
But the sap lasts,—and still the seed we find
Sown deep, even in the bosom of the North;
So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth.

—BYRON.

THE FARMER'S VACATION

This is the season of the year when the city people rush to the country, the seaside and summer resorts. This is the season of the year when the farmer is so



Picnic on Vermilion

King, was followed by the resignation of one of the ablest statesmen, a member of the King's cabinet, because the property qualification which was abolished for men years ago, was not retained in the case of women. He feared that otherwise the radicals would get control of the cities and towns, which have larger powers of self-government than those of any other country. It is particularly hopeful to note that although the other cabinet ministers shared this fear, they thought the measure so clearly just that party considerations ought not to weigh against it.

SHARING CLOSET SPACE WITH YOUR WIFE

By PAUL WEST

I must tell all my brothers how my wife and I have solved the problem which so bothers those who dwell where there is but little closet-room. With one dressing-case between us, there was not room for all our things; as to the closets, they were crammed full, and even under the bed there were many hat boxes. So I purchased another dressing-case with my tobacco coupons, getting a very pretty one for 1,000,500 coupons.

I then took all my clothes, which had been crowding my wife's in her dressing-case, and arranged them in my own. In the top drawer I put my handkerchiefs, collars, and ties, and all those other little articles of finery which every man loves so much. In the second drawer I placed my shirts and underwear, and devoted the lower drawer to my trousers, neatly folded, and my hosiery. My wife was delighted, as it gave her her own dresser all to herself, and relieved the closet somewhat.

But in a day or so the new plan proved to have a few defects, so, at my wife's suggestion, I emptied one of the upper drawers in my dresser, putting its contents into the other, and allowed my wife to use the now vacant receptacle for a few of her jabots, scarfs, etc. The second day it was decided that my shirts and trousers could occupy the same drawer, the lowest one, so this was fixed, and into the second

A woman never does her best work except it be in an atmosphere of appreciation.—Edward Howard Griggs.

We would request our readers, in sending us photographs for reproduction in The Guide, to be sure they are good ones. Send scenes of interesting farm scenes and farm buildings. We get a great many small snapshots that are not clear enough to reproduce. Don't send us any more threshing scenes.



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Just now our exchange department affords a wonderful selection of used instruments which range in price from

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I can save you from
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WINNIPEG - - - - - Man.

drawer my wife moved a few of her petticoats, and such things.

Soon, finding that I was still using too much space, I permitted her to put my collars and such effects into the lowest drawer with my trousers, etc., thus giving her both of the upper drawers and the next, and still leaving me plenty of room in the one bottom drawer.

Since then, however, I have found that I do not require so much space for my few things, so I have taken them out of the bottom drawer and packed them into a hatbox, which I keep under the bed, thereby giving my wife all the drawers in my dressing-case. I find the present arrangement very satisfactory as all I have to do now is to empty the hat box on the bed when I want anything in it, and then when I have made my selection, sweep, the other articles back into place.

In this way I have solved the dressing-case problem, and everything is quite pleasant in our home.—The Delineator.



No. 8662—Ladies Russian Blouse with Peplum, and in High Neck or Low Neck with Chemisette. This portrays a style that promises to be most popular during the coming season. It embodies much that will appeal to women who like to be smartly dressed. The blouse which is cut in double breasted style, may be worn with or without the peplum, and may be cut with low round neck opening and worn with a chemisette or yoke guimpe. The sleeve provides a one piece under-sleeve in leg o' mutton style with a shaped two-piece over portion that may be omitted. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 5-8 yds. of 44 inch material for the 38 inch size.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Novel sandwiches for afternoon teas are made by mixing cream cheese with shredded salmon steak. The mixture is spread on salt wafers, hot toast or thin buttered slices of rye bread.

Salmon, well minced and mixed with yolk of egg and sufficient lemon, pepper and salt to season well, makes a delicious filling for sandwiches. It is equally good with white or brown bread.

For a refreshing fruit punch chop a peeled pineapple very fine and cover with a pint of boiling water. Let it stand until cold and then strain through a bag or

fine sieve, pressing out all the juice. Add a cupful of cherry or other fruit juice, the juice of two lemons and a syrup that has been made by boiling a pound of sugar with two cupfuls and a half of water. Chill and just before serving add a bottle of mineral water.

Lemon Cookies.—1 cup sour cream, 1 cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons of lemon extract, or piece of rind of one lemon, flour to roll. Bake in quick oven.

Cheap Fruit Cake.—2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ground cloves, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, ½ grated nutmeg, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup citron peel, flour to make a little stiff.

A young housekeeper who never found her foods "done" enough though cooked according to time stated in recipe, found that by not counting time until the food had been subjected to the heat long enough to be thoroughly heated and after that allowing the stated time, gave the desired result.

"If there be lying before you any bit of work from which you shrink, go straight up to it, and do it at once. The only way to get rid of it is to do it."

EXPENSIVE STEAK

The highest price ever paid for beef-steak so far as is known was at Circle City, Alaska. The first beefsteak that ever reached that town sold for \$48 a pound, according to the newspapers of the time.

There were ten pounds of the steak, which was shipped 250 miles to Circle City.

When the owner of the precious bit of meat reached the camp the miners turned out in a body to see it. It was placed on exhibition and attracted as much attention as an elephant. Everybody wanted a piece of it, and the prices offered were such as would have resulted in a mining camp quarrel if it had not been decided to raffle the steak off for the benefit of a hospital which Bishop Rowe was trying to establish for the miners at Circle City.

Bids were started at \$5 a pound and rose briskly to \$35. Finally in order to avoid complications it was decided to sell tickets at prices from 50 cents to \$2.50 for the privilege of drawing for a slice. After \$480 worth of tickets had been sold the drawing began and to the relief of those in charge of the sale no trouble resulted.

A WASTED DAY

C. LOUISE BELL

A wasted day! no praise of song
Wells up from depths of grateful heart,
Yet others long to hear our lays,
The souls that dwell in gloom apart.

A wasted day! no kindly deed;
No cup of water, cool and sweet,
We bear to other souls in need,
Nor lead some pilgrim's straying feet.

A wasted day! no victory won,
The sword lies idle in its sheath,
If deeds of valor be undone,
How can we wear the conqueror's wreath?

Dish breaking is on the decrease in a household where the breaker is required to do the dishes alone on Sunday. He who has the fewest spots or stains around his plate just before sending the table cloth to the wash is allowed to choose the Sunday dessert. The result is a surprisingly well preserved table cloth. Children lend themselves to any scheme of "rivalry" with most satisfactory perseverance.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

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Steel Well Curbing, cheapest and best.
Cream Separators, \$19.75 up.
Sewing Machines, \$16.95 up.
Steel Siding and Roofing, Forges,
Drills, Road Scrapers, Harness, etc., etc.

Everything at Rock bottom prices.
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The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
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READ THIS!

If You turn Business to your own Company see what it will mean to You

When you induce your neighbor to ship his grain to the Farmers' Company or to purchase a share of the Company's stock, you are helping your Company to **get better prices for your grain, and, in time, for every other article you have to sell.** The Company has bettered conditions in the past with a few patrons, what can it do in the future with many? Had all the farmers marketed their grain last year through their own Company they would have **saved about \$1,000,000.00** of legitimate profits, not to speak of the illegitimate profits that were taken from them by mixing grades in the terminal elevators, and by other such means.

By the efforts of energetic farmers throughout the West the business of the Company last year **was doubled.** If we try we can double it again this year. **How can we do it? This is the way.** If you know a man who is about to load a car of grain, if you have the time or the chance, go after him and show him why he should ship to his **own Company.** Show him what the Company has done in the past in **raising prices and bettering conditions.** Show him what it can do in the future if the farmers will support it. **Get as many farmers as possible to take stock in the Company.** The Company needs more men and more capital. It will hasten the day when the farmer can get full value not only for his grain, but for every article he has to sell.

If you have not the time or are not able for other reasons to do this work yourself, send us the names and addresses of these prospective shippers and shareholders, and we will write to them personally. We will be pleased to supply you with stationery and postage, and, if you will co-operate in this work, you will do much to make this the greatest year in the history of the Company. If you are interested in the progress of the Company and willing to do your part, drop us a card and we will send you stationery, postage, booklets and other supplies which will help you in securing business.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

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WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

LICENSED

MANITOBA

Summary of The Week's News of The World

FREIGHT RATE REDUCED

It will be a matter of interest to a large number of our readers, to know that the applications I made in May last before the Railway Commission in Winnipeg, have terminated satisfactorily. In the matter of the reduction of freight rates in grain from 16 cents to 15 cents per hundred pounds, the order of the Commission is as follows:—

"It is ordered that the said rate of 16 cents per 100 pounds on grain and grain products, shipped from Birtle, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood and Harrowby, Manitoba, to Port William and Port Arthur, Ontario, as shown in the said tariff, be, and the same is hereby disallowed, and the Railway Company is hereby required and directed to restore the rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds on the said shipments from Birtle, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood and Harrowby, Manitoba, to Port William and Port Arthur, Ontario. The said rate to take effect not later than the 1st. day of September, 1910."

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT.
Assistant Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

In the matter of reduction of rates on the Grand Trunk, the Board would not make an order, as their line from Winnipeg to the head of the lakes was not opened for traffic. Upon the receipt of the order of the Board regarding the Canadian Pacific, I wrote to the Grand Trunk officials, and their reply is that they have reduced their rates from 16 cents to 15 cents from Uno, Treat, St. Lazare, Victor, Welby and Spy Hill. In the matter of a permanent agent at Kelloe Station, I have a letter from Mr. E. W. Beatty, stating that on enquiry it was found that the business at this point warranted the appointment of an agent. I am informed that an agent has been installed.

G. HUNTLY MALCOLM.
Birtle, Man., Aug. 27, 1910.

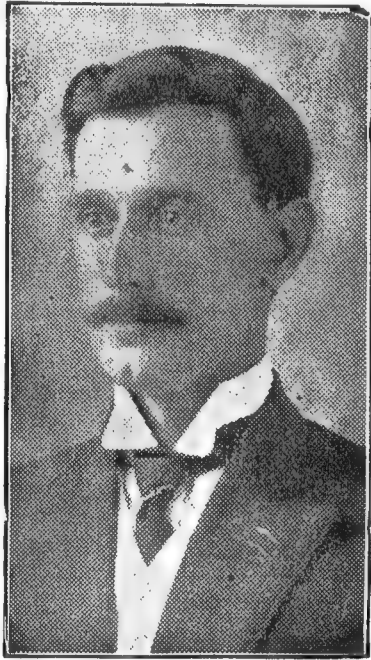
MAY MEAN STRIKE

A London cable of Sept. 2 said:—The biggest capital and labor struggle England has ever had is brewing between the British railroads and their employees. The men have an organization including every branch of the railroad service, and the companies have recently effected a sort of "gentlemen's agreement," binding upon every trunk line and practically

upon all the smaller roads in the country.

As a consequence, when the fight starts the entire strength of the industry on each side will be involved. Discontent of the employees with their pay and working conditions dates back to 1907. Conciliation boards have proven to be useless, and the unions are now drafting a new set of demands, upon the refusal of which a general walk-out will be declared.

SASKATCHEWAN'S NEW DEPUTY



A. F. MANTLE

A. F. Mantle was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan last week, to fill the vacancy left by W. J. Rutherford, who now assumes his duties as dean of the agricultural college at Saskatoon. For the past year Mr. Mantle has been chief of the Department of Information and Statistics at Regina and prior to that he was for a year agricultural editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Mantle is a young man of 28 years and though youthful for the responsible position which he holds, he is well qualified for the work which he entails. He was born in London, England, and when but 16 years of age came to Canada and at once secured employment on the farm of J. Bell, Belmont, Man., and six years ago was appointed manager of the farm of A. Stewart, at Lilyfield, Man. The new deputy is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He is a hard and conscientious worker and a keen student of everything pertaining to agricultural work. He combines a practical knowledge of farm work with newspaper training which will be of great assistance to him in his new position. Mr. Mantle is also a good platform speaker.

NEW YORK CROWDS LONDON

A London cable of Sept. 2 said:—London is perilously near following behind New York in the matter of population, according to figures just compiled with the United States census and New York city health department estimates. The figures are:

New York 4,450,964
London..... 4,758,217

London has been growing very fast in the last ten years, but New York is growing much faster owing to her enormous immigration from Europe, amounting to more than 1,000,000 a year. The increment of London's population comes heavily from the country districts of the United Kingdom. It is believed here that a census of both cities taken as of June 1, 1911, will show that New York has slightly the larger number of inhabitants, and has thus become the biggest metropolis in the history of the world. This is of course on the assumption that London does not meantime take in more of its outlying territory. The areas of London and New York now compare as follows:

New York 209,218 acres
London..... 74,816 acres

FLOUR PRICES DOWN

The large Winnipeg flour milling companies Saturday announced a reduction of 20 cents a barrel and 10 cents a bag in the price of flour, to take effect from Port Arthur to Vancouver. From Fort William to Halifax a reduction of 30 cents a barrel and 15 cents a bag has been made. The smaller companies first started to cut prices, and to meet this the large companies made the uniform reduction. This reduction is directly due to the new wheat which has come to market, and the consequent general decline in values.

WANT GOVERNMENT CONTROL

A Toronto wire of Sept. 2 said:—The Dominion Millers' association in their annual meeting held here adopted two resolutions dealing with the control of terminal elevators. The first of these merely asked the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The second was "The association should co-operate with the Grain Growers' association of the Northwest and with the exporters to make proper representation to the government towards the taking over of the elevators." The following officers were elected: President, B. D. Wood, Hamilton; first vice-president, S. R. Stewart, New Hamburg; second vice-president, A. Noble, Norval; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Watts, Toronto.

CUSTOMS RATE INCREASED

An Ottawa wire of Sept. 2 said:—The Canadian customs rate last year was 16.24 per cent. Of course there were articles which paid a higher rate and there were articles which paid nothing, but lumping all together the average rate was a little less than 16 1/4 per cent.

Imports entered for domestic consumption were declared at a total value of \$375,783,600 and on them duty was paid to the amount of \$61,010,490 which, divided by the value of imports, gives the rate of Canadian customs taxation.

The rate in 1909 was a little lower than last year, being 16.11 per cent., while in 1908 it was higher, being 16.28 per cent.

In 1896, the last year of the Conservative government and national policy the rate was 18.28 per cent. It is expected that the rate during the current year will show a considerable decrease.

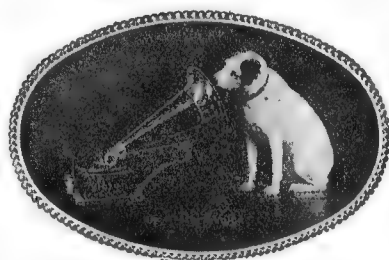
The surtax against German goods has been removed and they have been given the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff, whereas they have to date been paying at the maximum rate.

The result of these tariff concessions is bound to be a reduction in the rate of taxation.

EARL GREY RETURNING

An Ottawa dispatch of Sept. 2 said:—Earl Grey has successfully accomplished what none of his predecessors ever attempted, the venturesome trip over land to Hudson's Bay. A message announcing this was received this morning by Alexander Johnston, deputy minister of marine, from the wireless operator on the government steamer, Earl Grey, by which his excellency is coming out. The ship was yesterday off the Labrador coast heading for Indian harbor, Labrador, and destined for Pictou. She is due there on September 14. Nothing is said about stopping at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Earl Grey left Port Nelson at midnight on August 20. The message which came by wireless by way of Fame Point reads, "We arrived at Port Nelson at noon Aug. 13. His excellency and party arrived on board at midnight on August 20. To-day at 8 we are abreast of Cape Harrison bound for Indian Harbor. All well on board. Destination Pictou, September 14."

The Dominion Millers association at a meeting at Toronto, Sept. 1, urged the government to take over the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.



Gramophone Owners should have one of our Compartment Needle Boxes

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Always ready for use
400 Loud, 400 Medium, 100 Soft,
100 Scratchless

Regular price, \$1.50

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Direct from the mills to you. No middleman's profits. No waste. No extras. All framed. No big carpenters' bills to pay.

Walls in sections, and have THREE ply dry lumber and two ply paper. All dimension stuff on SIXTEEN INCH centers. Everything guaranteed first quality. Houses are warm, strong, stylish and convenient. Fifty sizes and designs to choose from. Built from WINNIPEG to DAWSON, and all giving satisfaction. They are the best made at any price, but they cost you just half. Ask the BANK OF COMMERCE. We make all their buildings.

We also sell all lumber direct by carload. Buy it at wholesale for your barns and other buildings. Get your orders in NOW before it is too late.

The Whaley Western Co.
MOOSE JAW

Found The Place to buy Groceries and SAVE MONEY

Our Goods are GUARANTEED—our Prices are the LOWEST Possible
Write at once for complete Price List, then send us your order

DUNGAN & HUNTER
519 Logan Avenue - - - - - Winnipeg, Man.

ORGANIZE RIFLE CLUB

At a meeting held at Hortonburg, Alta., on Wednesday, August 10, a rifle club was inaugurated for the Clover Bar and East Clover Bar districts, to be called the Clover Bar United Rifle Club. The well attended meeting was very enthusiastic and thirty-seven names were enrolled on the spot. The following officers were chosen: Captain, James Daly; Secretary Treasurer, E. Keith; Committee, J. M. Dwydale, M. Reynolds. Names of additional members should be sent to one of these gentlemen immediately. The committee have a capital range in view and no time will be lost in getting things in shape for practice.

W. J. JACKMAN.
Acting Secretary.

ROOSEVELT'S CREED

Theodore Roosevelt has declared himself in favor of the following principles:

- 1—Elimination of special interests from politics.
- 2—Complete and effective publicity of corporation affairs.
- 3—Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes.
- 4—Government supervision of the capitalization of all corporations doing an interstate business.
- 5—Personal criminal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations.
- 6—Increased power of the federal bureau of corporations, and the interstate commerce commission.
- 7—Revision of the tariff, one schedule at a time on the basis furnished by an expert tariff commission.
- 8—Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax.
- 9—Readjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.
- 10.—Maintenance of an efficient army and navy large enough to insure the respect of other nations, as a guarantee of peace.
- 11—Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people.
- 12—Extension of the work of the department of agricultural colleges and experiment stations so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.
- 13—Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by comprehensive workmen's compensation acts; state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women; enforcement of better sanitation conditions for workers and extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce intrastate and interstate.
- 14—Clear division of authority between national and state government.
- 15—Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices acts.
- 16—Publicity of campaign contributions not only before elections, but after elections as well.
- 17—Prompt removal of unfaithful and incompetent public servants.
- 18—Provisions against the performance of any services for interstate corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporation by national officers.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

The immigration branch of the Dominion interior department has announced the immigration figures for May. The total arrivals for the month were 47,589, made up of 33,395 via ocean ports and 14,194 from the United States. Compared with the same month of the previous year, there was an increase of 15,472 arrivals via ocean ports and an increase of 3,087 from the United States.

For April and May, the first two months of the present fiscal year, the total immigration was 95,771, against 53,267 for the same two months of 1909-1910, or an increase of 80 per cent. For the two months ocean ports immigration more than doubled, increasing from 29,551 to 61,214. United States immigration for the same two months increased from 23,716 to 34,557, or an increase of 45 per cent.

AFTER DREADNOUGHTS

A Berlin cable of September 4, said: "German naval designers are at work on a small type of battleship which, the Vorwaerts learns, is expected to put the great dreadnoughts into the obsolete class. The new vessel will be lightly armed and very speedy. In general design they will

be similar to the old monitor. Their length will be 280 feet, breadth 46 feet, and draught 19 2-3 feet, while the hull will extend 59 inches above the water line.

"The armament will consist of two 12.7 inch guns, capable of throwing a projectile of 5,940 pounds from one great turret amidships. Four explosive gas motors, each of 6,000 horse power, will give the vessels a normal speed of 19 knots an hour, and under forced pressure 27 knots.

"Extraordinarily heavy armor plate will be placed on the decks, turrets and sides of the new vessel. The cost of the new type of ships will be considerably less than that of battleships. The vessels are spoken of in the navy department as cruiser destroyers. The Voerwaerts says also that British naval designers are working along the same lines as the Germans."

Flames, smoke and water did \$225,000 worth of damage in the heart of the retail district of Minneapolis Sunday. The fire was discovered in the Leader Mercantile building about 4.30 o'clock and spread in two directions despite the heroic work of the fire fighters.

Are You Going to Build?



One Great Problem Before You Is YOUR ROOF

To settle it right will save you cost of repairs and a new roof—to settle it wrong means dissatisfaction from the start.

You read many extravagant claims; you are frequently confronted with high-sounding guarantees; you have heard of countless brands of roofings, but there's only one way to tell the good from the bad. *Make them show you what they've done.*

We are ready to show you actual buildings in your neighborhood where NEPONSET PAROID Roofing has been on roofs for years. The money saved in repairs more than offsets the difference in price between BIRD NEPONSET Roofings and the cheaper kinds. Back of Bird NEPONSET Products are records of long service and 115 years of experience in one line of business. We originated the ready roofing idea and make different roofings for different classes of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing

for your barns, poultry buildings, etc., gives service equal to that of highest grade shingles

Unlike shingles, it resists fire, doesn't blow off or deteriorate. NEPONSET PAROID has been in service for twelve years on United States Government, Railroad, Industrial and Farm Buildings, in all climates. If it meets these severe conditions, it will surely meet yours.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding, for dwellings and all other buildings where artistic results are desired. It is more attractive than shingles, wears like slate, makes an attractive-looking roof, resists fire, saves money and always gives satisfaction. It may be used on exterior walls in many attractive ways.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require a low-cost roofing, you should use NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing rather than tarred felts—more satisfactory in every way—it has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years.

NEPONSET BLACK WATERPROOF Building Paper, under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior heat, cold and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

NEPONSET FLORIAN Sound-Deadening Felt, for floors, partitions, etc., to deaden sound. Six times as efficient as ordinary deadening felt.

These are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

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Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofing and Waterproof Building Papers.
Winnipeg: 123 Bannatyne St.; Montreal: 144 Union St.; St. John, N.B.: East Walpole, Mass.; New York; Washington; Chicago; Portland, Oregon

News in Brief

The New York cloak-makers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled Sept. 2. Seventy thousand garment workers who have been idle for nine weeks will shortly return to work. Ten thousand of them and those dependent on them—50,000 in all—were on the point of eviction, and hundreds have already been forced into the streets. The industrial loss to employers and employees has run high into the millions.


It is said in Montreal railway circles that the C.P.R., G.T.P., and C.N.R. are about to unite with the Dominion government in an aggressive advertising campaign to offset the "Back to the United States exodus" yarns. The railways and governments will co-operate in opening up new lands, pushing settlement work, and, in brief, "Carry the war into Africa."

According to the statement of the officials at Deadwood, S. D., the best timber sections in the Black Hills are being destroyed by fire that is now

raging in five different places. Monday's fires were no sooner controlled than fresh ones broke out at Redfern, Dumnte, Mystic, Custer Peak and Aztec. They are burning fiercely.

Mayor Gaynor of New York expects to return to his desk in the city hall on October 1, fully recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted by James Gallagher. He made this announcement Sunday at his country home in St. James, L. I. "I am steadily improving in health," said the mayor, "and the rest I am enjoying is doing wonders in the way of building up my strength. Unless something unforeseen occurs I shall be perfectly fit to resume the discharge of my interrupted duties."

Greater New York has a population of 4,766,803 under the thirteenth decennial census, according to figures issued by the director of the census. This makes New York the second largest city in the world, and as large as any two foreign cities, except London.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Letter

(By HENRY WILLIAMS & Co., AUGUST 23, 1910)

During the early part of the week wheat futures ruled easy on lower American markets and lack of demand from the continent, prices at one time showing a decline of 2½d. to 3d. Latterly however, the values have again hardened and today's prices show a fall of ¾d. to 1d. Cargoes of White wheat from the Pacific Coast of America, and Australians unchanged, Russians and Danubians 6d. lower.

Russia reports that the weather throughout the southern grain belt is fine and favorable but there is still further complaints of poor quality. Latest arrivals, however, have shown some improvement. Reports as to the harvest vary a great deal and while some say the results in the Scutheast are satisfactory, other reports confirm that the long spell of rainy weather caused a great deal of damage in the South, Central and South Western regions. Roumania reports weather fine and threshing about finished. Hungary reports favorable weather threshing still going on. Italy.—The Agricultural Department confirms that wheat threshings have been below expectations and they now say that the out-turn will be some 700,000 qrs. below their last estimate. Germany reports quite favorably of the harvest, the wheat crop is good both as regards quantity and quality. France reports weather during the past week has been very favorable and if the fine weather continues it will do much to help the quality of the new wheat—it cannot, of course, now increase the out-turn. India reports nothing new. Australia reports the weather is seasonable and favorable for the new crops—light to moderate rains being occasionally reported.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for October, December and May delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Aug. 31	Oct.	103½	37½	218
"	Dec.	101½	37½	—
"	May	106½	41	—
Sept. 1	Oct.	103½	38½	218
"	Dec.	101½	37½	—
"	May	106½	41½	—
Sept. 2	Oct.	103½	38½	225
"	Dec.	101½	37½	—
"	May	106½	41½	—
Sept. 3	Oct.	103½	37½	220
"	Dec.	101½	37½	—
"	May	106½	40½	—
Sept. 6	Oct.	102½	37	226½
"	Dec.	100½	37½	—
"	May	105½	40½	—

The Year's Grain Inspection

Following is the grain inspection for the crop year ending August 31, 1910:

Wheat—	Cars
No. 1 Hard White Fife	2
No. 1 Hard	282
No. 1 Nor.	33,420
No. 2 Nor.	31,844
No. 3 Nor.	12,252
No. 4	2,618
Feed	30
Rejected 1	2,324
Rejected 2	1,918
No Grade	484
Rejected	2,000
Condemned	124
No. 5	479
No. 6	177
No established grade	18
No 2 Goose	1
Total	87,973
Winter Wheat—	
No. 1 Alberta Red	54
No. 2 Alberta Red	301
No. 3 Alberta Red	379
No. 1 White Winter	4
No. 2 White Winter	4
No. 3 White Winter	5
No. 1 Mixed Winter	5
No. 2 Mixed Winter	8
No. 3 Mixed Winter	2
Rejected 1	22
Rejected 2	8
No grade	4
Rejected	3
No. 4 Red Winter	216
No. 5 Red Winter	133
No. 4 White Winter	8
Total	1,156
Oats—	
No. 1 C. W.	1,587
No. 2 C. W.	12,755
No. 3 C. W.	1,549
Rejected	412
No grade	194
Condemned	10

Monthly Grain Inspection

(MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31.)

Wheat—	Cars
One Hard	8
One Northern	1310
Two Northern	825
Three Northern	201
Number Four	38
Feed	1
Rejected One	38
Rejected Two	41
No Grade	17
Rejected	110
Condemned	7
No. 5	12
No. 6	4
No established grade	3
Total	2615
Winter Wheat—	Cars
Number One Alberta Red	2
Number Two Alberta Red	17
Number Three Alberta Red	6
Rejected One	1
Number Four Red Winter	11
Number Five Red Winter	5
Total	42
Oats—	
Number One C. W.	53
Number Two C. W.	755
Number Three C. W.	98
Rejected	102
No grade	11
Condemned	3
Ex. No. 1 Feed	123
No. 1 Feed	56
No. 2 Feed	11
No. 2 Mixed	4
No. 2 Black	1
Total	1217
Barley—	
Number Three	52
Number Four	36
Rejected	19
No grade	2
Total	109
Rye—	
Number One	1
Flax—	
Number One N. W. Man.	7
Number One Manitoba	3
Rejected	1
No grade	1
Condemned	2
Total	14
Grand total	3998

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

SEPTEMBER 2	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
T'l visible	1,983,930	6,751,548	556,745
Last week	2,640,365	6,417,926	618,206
Last year	848,691	703,983	114,407
Ft. William	817,891	2,455,869	192,177
Pt. Arthur	524,723	1,635,212	166,934
Dep. Harbor		41,213	
Meaford	17,784	61,065	
Mid. Tiffin	53,206	1,107,561	4,387
Collingwood	15,000		47,793

Owen Sd.	9,418	333,857	11,543
Goderich	18,555	219,971	61,608
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	14,307	134,645	
Pt. Colb'rne	16,694	83,705	5,984
Kingston	129,500	378,540	5,700
Prescott	15,000		
Montreal	319,852	299,910	59,769
Quebec	29,000		9,000

Terminal Stocks

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on September 2 was 1,342,614 as against 1,527,900 last week, and 259,686 last year. Total shipments for the week were 724,794; 117,498 last year.

Amount of each grade was:	1910	1909
Wheat—		
No. 1 Hard	14,695	4,041
No. 1 Nor.	549,076	42,738
No. 2 Nor.	371,583	88,622
No. 3 Nor.	107,899	14,668
No. 4	36,831	11,389
No. 5	16,348	12,617
Other grades	266,180	85,609
Total		
Stocks of Oats—		
Total	4,101,082	110,596
Stocks of Barley—		
Total	359,112	32,843
Stocks of Flax—		
Total	18,522	52,292

Wheat Statistics

The warehouse commissioner's office furnishes the following figures of crop movement, with comparison with last year:

Wheat—	
Receipts	72,648,913
Lake shipments	62,303,207
By rail	8,997,707
In store	1,579,864
Previous year	58,088,732
Oats—	
Receipts	26,199,761
Lake shipments	20,078,139
By rail	2,455,400
In store	3,957,557
Previous year	15,031,406
Barley—	
Receipts	3,319,257
Lake shipments	2,538,188
By rail	411,010
In store	401,315
Previous year	2,498,182
Flax—	
Receipts	2,506,745
Lake shipments	2,941,239
By rail	634,605
In store	17,019
Previous year	2,110,675
Frank E. Gibbs, inspector at Fort William, supplements these figures by thus showing what proportion of the grain was carried in Canadian and American vessels:	
Canadian Vessels	American Vessels
Wheat	44,924,611
Oats	19,282,244
Barley	2,107,564
Flax	1,567,179
Rye	2,736
Total	67,879,337

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM AUG. 31 TO SEPT. 6, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT											OATS		BARLEY				FLAX					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1. Seeds	Rej. 2. Seeds	2cw.	3cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed.	1NW	1Man.	Rej.	
AUG.																							
31	108½	107	103½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....
SEPT. 1	106½	104½	100½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
2	106½	104½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....
3	105½	104½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....
6	105	103½	100½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....
	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3)

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C. P. R.	5298	460	1343
C. N. R.	1149	262	312
Totals	6447	722	1655

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	258
Butchers east from last week	308
Feeders east from last week	188
Exporters east this week	2053
Butchers east this week	598
Feeders east this week	734
Exporters held over	728
Butchers held over	727
Feeders held over	34
Consumed locally	1553

Cattle

The first part of last week saw a strong broad market with values a shade stronger for cattle that showed any sort of killing class, but large runs on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday gave buyers an opportunity that they quickly took advantage of and prices were put down from ten to fifteen cents lower than the previous week on all butcher grades.

The week's receipts totalled higher than for some time but the increase was not great. It is not probable that the fall run will hit the market in good shape for a couple of weeks yet, when a large part of the crops are under cover. The run of butchers averaged fair to good in quality although there were a number of choice animals in the lots. As has been the rule all fall, top notch butcher animals are few and far between. Dealers, however, state that the medium grades are showing some improvement and quality is better than before. There is a good market for the best cattle but the outlet for poor ones is limited.

Receipts of export cattle totalled more than double the previous week, 2,718 head being received and going forward. Practically all these came from Alberta and Western Saskatchewan points and showed good quality. D. Coughlin, who is one of the largest shippers of exporters from Winnipeg, states that arrivals show no trace of poor grass; that all are well finished and in the best of condition for the journey. There are but few animals of export quality among the sales cattle.

The outlet for good feeders and stockers was never better. Eastern buyers are in the market for large numbers but are not getting anywhere near as many as they want. Winnipeg commission firms are also purchasing a lot for shipment east. Receipts of calves are not heavy, the total being under 200 head, and prices held steady.

Cattle prices quoted are:			
Best export steers	\$5.10 to \$5.25		
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.75 "	5.00	
Best butcher steers and heifers	4.75 "	5.10	
Fair to good steers and heifers	3.90 "	4.50	
Common steers and heifers	3.25 "	3.75	
Best fat cows	3.85 "	4.40	
Fair to good cows	3.50 "	3.75	
Common cows	2.50 "	3.00	
Best bulls	3.25 "	3.75	
Common bulls	2.50 "	3.00	
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.00 "	4.50	
Good to best feeding steers 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 "	4.00	
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.25 "	3.75	
Light stockers	2.50 "	3.25	
Best calves	4.50 "	5.00	
Heavy calves	3.75 "	4.00	

Hogs

There was another light run of hogs and prices gained a full half dollar per cwt. the bulk of the receipts selling at \$9.00. The cool weather coupled with light receipts is putting the hog market on an exceptionally strong basis, one that will be very hard to hammer lower. Packers have no great supplies ahead and it does not look as if fall shipments would be excessive.

Hog prices quoted are:			
Choice hogs	\$8.75 to \$9.00		
Heavy hogs	7.50 "	8.25	
Stags	5.75 "	6.75	

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts were fairly heavy last week and prices are lower than former periods.

A large part of the receipts were from Eastern points. Prices quoted are:
Best sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50
Choice lambs 6.00 " 7.00

Country Produce

Wholesale Market

Butter

Butter prices have shown an increase from 1 to 2 cents and the strictly fancy article is now being bought by the local trade for 22 cents per pound. Threshing and harvesting operations have greatly curtailed the receipts of dairy butter at Winnipeg and this, together with a slight betterment in quality, has been responsible for the rise in price. The local demand for good dairy butter was never better and is ample to take care of all receipts and is holding the butter above the point where it would be available for shipping. There is some dairy butter going into storage but not a great deal, as wholesalers figure they can stock creamery to a much better advantage than they can dairy. Then also they are looking to the heavy make in Ontario to supply much of the winter trade. Were it not for this large make in Ontario it is probable that dairy butter prices would go sky high during the coming winter as the make has not been large in the West and has been of such a good quality that it has been consumed as received. Dealers state that they have reason to believe that country merchants are taking advantage of the cooler weather and are holding stock for shipment should prices show any marked advance. Wholesale prices quoted are:
Fancy dairy, in tubs 22c.
No. 1 dairy 20c.
Good round lots without culls or mold 18 to 19c.
No. 2 dairy 17 to 18c.
Other grades 15 to 16c.

Eggs

Egg prices are on a level with last week, wholesalers paying for strictly fresh eggs, 23c. per dozen, f. o. b., Winnipeg, subject to candling. The receipts are considerably lighter than in past weeks, owing to harvesting and threshing, and should receipts continue at this low level there is no doubt that prices will strengthen somewhat. The dealers state that more eggs are being preserved in the country this year than ever before, large shipments of water-glass being reported by the local druggists. All conditions point to high-priced eggs during the winter. In fact prices are higher now than they have been at the same date of most preceding years.

Cheese

Prices for Manitoba cheese hold steady at 10 1/4 cents per pound, station. The receipts are not heavy but the quality is pretty good; in fact better than in former years.

Hay

Receipts of hay have been greatly curtailed during the last few days on account of the general rainfall, and prices have consequently taken an advance of 25 to 50 cents per ton. This advance will probably not hold for a great while as there is plenty of hay in the country and the crop is by no means a short one. Prices are higher now than they have been at the same date for many years and dealers state that the prices will no doubt go a lot lower. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:
No. 1 timothy \$14.75 to \$15.00
No. 1 Prairie 10.75 " 11.00
No. 2 Prairie 9.75 " 10.00

Potatoes

The same conditions that have contributed to a rise in hay prices have sent potatoes up about 10 cents per bushel, wholesale dealers now offering from 75 to 85 cents per bushel, f. o. b., Winnipeg. Dealers state that from information received during the last few days they have reason to believe that the crop will not be nearly as short as was expected. A party representing several Southern Manitoba growers at the same point was in the city Saturday and offered 12,000 bushels in one bunch. Many dealers had the opinion that there were not this many potatoes in the whole southern part of the province, and if other points show the crop that this one has there will, no doubt, be plenty to take care of all demands. The quality of those coming in now is very good and most of the spuds are of large size. To catch the best price the potatoes should be well sorted before shipment and the small ones left out for feed.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(By H. WIENER & Co., ANTWERP, AUGUST 26, 1910.)

Wheat has been lower this week from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cent both in New York and Chicago, with a firm close at the end. This is not so much on account of the firm situation over there, because a glance on the visible supply shows that there is no lack of wheat in U. S., but Europe is keeping such a firm attitude, that it is quickly reflected in America where it is always believed that the importing countries will climb up to the American parity rather before the U. S. have to follow the European values. The latter are still dictated by the Balkanic States and Russia. The Danube has become sensibly firmer on the enormous demand from all parts, but still remains the cheapest wheat, while Russia, too, is inclined to keep par with the Danube, but buyers are rather wary as to purchases from this country, not having sufficient confidence in its qualities, which are far from approaching those of last year, and show, precisely from those districts as were most favored in 1909, an enormous difference in natural weight. Therefore, we have once more to look upon Russia as being one of the most important factors in favor of the situation.

Perhaps the world's production does not remain so much below that of last year, if we consider the reserves taken over from the old crop, but the great points of consideration are the qualities harvested in Russia, in France and other Western countries, which, in our opinion, present an enormous deficiency in milling rendiment. The last week's shipment which amounted to about 1,300,000 qrs., seem in their composition to pretty well give an image of what we might continue to expect for the next two months to come from the different exporting countries. When we admit that France will at least continue taking 250,000 qrs. weekly, there does not remain for the usual importing countries more than 1,000,000 qrs., which certainly is not beyond the wants of the latter. Furthermore, we must not forget that the level of prices is a relatively low one and not comparable with the last two years' average. We therefore find the position extremely safe and with such good distribution and the moderation of prices ruling, we ask ourselves, where any noticeable decline can come from, the less so, as after the first rush of wheat farmers are rich enough to keep back somewhat of their remaining production, sure as they are to find always a sufficient outlet for the same at only small concessions. How matters will run when, at the beginning of next year the Eastern Hemisphere will enter as a most decisive factor, is not to be considered now. We only speak of the quantities gathered at this moment's writing and these do not seem to be so abundant that they should not be absorbed easily at the present level of prices.

Barley quieter for near stuff but fairly steady for forward positions, for which it is difficult to find reasonable sellers.

Rye and oats quiet with always slow demand.

Linseed.—The past seven-night has been firm with prices fully maintained, except the last two days when a feeling of weakness and quietude prevailed, here as well as on the other continental markets. Values for Plate seed old crop on the whole are only a little higher against a week ago, whereas for Indian, and especially Bombay descriptions first hand sellers pointed already to Fr. 50. Tidings from Plate about the new crop announce that some rains have fallen in certain districts but surely not sufficient. Anyhow prices for these positions underwent today a severe check and at this moment's writing they are again at about Fr. 39 1/2 for Dec.-Jan. and Fr. 38 3/4 for Jan.-Feb.

Poultry

The regular fall run of poultry is coming in full blast and prices are a cent per pound easier on everything except turkeys and old roosters. The abattoirs quote the following prices:
Spring chickens, per pound 15c.
Spring chickens, per pound 14c.
Fowl, per pound 10c.
Old roosters, per pound 7c.
Turkeys, per pound 15c.
Geese, per pound 11c.
Ducks, per pound 13c.

Retail Market

Retailers are in the market for practically all the strictly first class country produce that is sent to them. The best methods of shipping various products to them have been taken up in previous reports. In these reports chickens and fowl have been quoted undrawn. Hereafter the prices will be for birds, drawn but with head and feet on as a number of retailers now wish them in this shape.

The retail houses should be able to handle a great part of the potato crop direct and a good connection for the disposal of strictly first class tubers may be worked up. Shipments should be well picked over and only the best sent. Use jute sacks holding from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels and be sure that the potatoes are thoroughly dry before sacking as one frosted or damp spud in a sack of good ones will rot a large number and pull down the value of the shipment. Retailers are quoting the following prices:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 25c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gallon crocks 20 to 21c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 27c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet on 20 to 22c.
Fowl (shipped the same as chickens) 16c.
Turkeys 20 to 24c.
Ducks, drawn 12c.
Geese drawn 16c.

[Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.]

Liverpool Cattle

SEPTEMBER 5.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that the Birkenhead market held

firm at Saturday's quotations. Everything here was sold and there was a good demand for choice cattle, which were extremely scarce. Quotations were as follows: Canadian steers from, 13 1/2c. to 14c. per pound, and rancher steers from 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c.

Glasgow Cattle

SEPTEMBER 5.

Edward Watson & Ritchie report 368 cattle on offer, trade slightly better at a little rise in price; top quality 14c. to 14 1/2c.; secondary, 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.; bulls, 12c. to 13c. per pound, according to quality.

London Bacon Market

SEPTEMBER 3.

There were 557 blaes of Danish bacon landed today; market irregular; official prices unchanged; good demand, best weights; Canadians, 66-73 to 74; Canadian long-cut hams 82-86 to 92; heavy weights 76-80; demand for best average goods; Canadian cheese steady but slow 53-55; little Canadian butter 114-116.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

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